The Oldest, Largest and [illegible] Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

VOLUME 28. NO. 40 RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1904 TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Yo[illegible] go

If you only come [illegible] upplies for eating and wearing. W[illegible] different lines of goods as any o[illegible] We are making special prices o[illegible] oaks, Furs, Scarfs, Dress Goods, Sh[illegible] Overshoes. Up to Christmas you [illegible]

Come in and see what we have.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICAL

Sponges, Syringes, Soaps, Combs and Brushes,

PERFUMERY, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.

F. E. KRETLOW, Pharmacist.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING GOODS

Whether you are in quest of a 40 lB. Muscallonge or the gamy Black Bass, or Specked Trout we can supply you with just the tackle you need. Rods, Reels, Hooks, Flies, it matters not what, we can fit you out. Just bear in mind too, that we carry the largest and best line of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, LUMBER WAGONS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY

Anderle & Hinman

Christmas Goods

Our stock of Christmas Goods is now complete. Fancy Toilet Sets, Leather Goods Albums, Perfumery Sets, Fancy Stationery and other articles too numerous to mention, suitable for Christmas gifts.

Before making your purchases we invite your inspection of our stock.

Anderle & Hinman

28 SO. BROWN STREET

J. R. McDONALD,

Boot and Shoe Repairing.

Rubber Heels and Soles Applied.

WORK GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY

Driving and Cruising Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

Opposite Fuller House, Stevens Street Rhinelander, Wis.

LAW,
REAL ESTATE.
LOANS,
INSURANCE.

The above lines are covered at the agency of

PAUL BROWNE

OCCUPATION FOR THE BLIND.

The work shop for the blind located on Vliet street, Milwaukee, has just completed the first year of its existence which was successful in the extreme. The provisions for the establishment of this work shop, that is to rent a building and compensated a superintendent, were passed by the legislature of 1903. The location and direction of this work shop were placed in the hands of the state board of control, and these officers have done their work well.

Mr. Gustav Kuestermann of Green Bay, president of the board of control, has taken an especial interest in this work shop, and now rejoices that the problem has been solved, how to help the blind to be largely self-supporting.

When the work was commenced one year ago, in willow basket making, progress was very slow. The workmen were unskilled and some became discouraged and quit. But nearly all continued. And today these men are earning from five to nine dollars per week, and best of all have an occupation, something to take their minds from their afflictions. It is a grand work and other states are talking of adopting our system.

Wisconsin leads in charities, and not the least in this work shop for the blind.

TWO DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA.

Wm. and Jefferson Kelly, ages four and three years, children of M. Kelly, died last week at their home in Monico, after a short illness with diphtheria. The former's death occurred Wednesday while Jefferson's followed on Saturday. The funerals were held from the house Thursday and Sunday. Rev. Father Toplak of Eagle River, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have a wide circle of friends in Rhinelander and the heartfelt sympathy of all is extended to the parents in their hour of sorrow.

MASONIC BANQUET.

Tuesday evening members of the Masonic fraternity of this city and surrounding towns gathered at Masonic hall to witness the conferring of the Master Mason degree upon Dr. Daniels of this city. After the work Landlord Horn of the Commercial, opened the doors of the dining hall adjoining, where the gathering repaired and did justice to the tempting repast displayed to their view. E. C. Sturdevant, Master of Rhinelander lodge, No. 242, conferred the degree.

CUT HIS FOOT.

Lyall Peck, while cutting pulpwood, Monday, at Cassimer's camp four miles northeast of Malvern, struck his foot with the ax making a gash from the toe to the ankle. The mishap occured about noon and it was nearly night before he could reach town to secure surgical aid. The injury will prevent his resuming work for a number of weeks.

FALLS INTO FURNACE.

August Meyers, an employe of the Menasha paper mill at Ladysmith, fell into the furnace, which has a top opening. He was badly burned, but is still alive and may recover.

A Certain Cure for Croup.

When a child shows symptoms of croup there is no time to experiment with new remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended. There is one preparation that can always be depended upon. It has been in use for many years and has never been known to fail, viz: Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mr. M. F. Compton of Market, Texas, says of it, "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in severe cases of croup with my children, and can truthfully say it always gives prompt relief." For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

FULLER HOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Sliced Tomatoes with Mayonnaise Dressing
Radishes Sliced Cucumbers
Lettuce Celery
Green Olives
SOUP
Cream of Asparagus
OYSTERS
Raw Stew
Blue Points on Half Shell
BOILED
Ham, Chili Sauce
ROAST
Sirloin of Beef, Brown Gravy
Young Turkey, Giblet Dressing
ENTREES
Baked Duck with Gooseberry Sauce
Cabbage Salad Banana Salad
VEGETABLES
Boiled Potatoes Mashed Potatoes
Mashed Rutabagas, Peas Creamed
Fried Sweet Potatoes
DESERT
Maple Ice Cream
CAKE
Angel Food Fruit Boiled Jelly
Fruit Jell
Apple Pie Mince Pie
Apple Snow with Whipped Cream
Fresh Blueberry Pie Lemon Pie
Cheese with Wafers
FRUIT
Oranges Apples Bananas Grapes
DRINKS
Tea Coffee Milk

Fuller House, Rhinelander, Wis., Dec. 25, '04
PRICE 75 CENTS.

People wishing dinner will please leave order not later than Friday afternoon.

IRON ORE NEAR RHINELANDER

Found in Large Quantities on the Top of Ground Within a Distance of Ten Miles.

As the lumber industry of Oneida county gradually decreases, the question is often asked by outsiders, "what will your city and county amount to when the timber is all gone?" This question is much easier to answer as time rolls on and it might be proper and timely to speak of a few of the possibilities that promise to become supporting industries, that bid fair to take the place of the waning lumber business upon which the community have learned to depend. One of the few things that may become a prominent factor in the support of this rapidly increasing community of industrial workers, is the possibility of their being iron ore in the county in several places. One place is in Sec. 28, Town 37, Range 9 E, and another is Sec. 33, Town 36, Range 9 E; at both places one can find tons of iron ore on top of the ground. This is what some call bog ore, but what it might lead to no one can tell except that some one posted in the business make a systematic exploration of the premises and it is hoped that this will happen. If some enterprising person who would know how to determine whether a body of ore exists in the places above referred to or at some other place by the surface indications and should it prove to be that iron ore did exist in bodies large enough to mine, it would be a good thing toward taking the place of the lumber industry. Lumbermen are not posted in minerals and might see good indications a hundred times and not notice it. But when such things are known to exist they shough be spoken of, as such information might land in the right place and result in a big benefit to the public.

The paper mill industry is now an assured fact and more money is already invested in the business in the Wisconsin River Valley than ever was in the lumber business, and the number of mills already in operation today is small compared to the number that could be operated by water power at the many falls along the river that are as yet hardly thought of. A close examination of the E. S. Shepard map of the Wisconsin River Valley, shows a succession of water powers from Rhinelander to Nekoosa which has been surveyed by competent engineers showing the lines and the number of horse power at the different and well defined points along the river, and aggregate something like 100,000 horse power and only about one-third of this vast power has been developed. As the lumber industry declines and the scarcity of lumber becomes more marked, the paper industry increases. Paper bags and paper products taking the place of wooden boxes, and water powers doing the work of the steam engines and consequent consumption of wood fuel. The same capital that has been made in the lumber business is carrying on the manufacture of paper out of wood product, but it is made out of the kinds of wood, such as the small and inferior quality of hemlock and spruce that will not work well into lumber and has been left by the lumbermen as not being of any value in their business.

A BUSINESS COURSE.

The advantage of a business education to young men and women entering the business world, is not underestimated by business men generally, and it is a noticeable fact that a young man or woman possessing this qualification, commands a larger salary than the one who does not. The Stevens Point Business College under the able management of Prof. W. E. Allen, is just now offering some special inducements to young men and women that are are worthy of careful consideration. This institution is well known to Rhinelander people, as a number of people now living in this city are graduates. It also enjoys the reputation of being the business educational institution for this section of the state. Its rates are reasonable and facilities the best. If you are interested or contemplate a business course at any future date, a card to Prof. Allen will bring one of the new catalogues of that institution, illustrated with pictures of buildings, study rooms and graduates.

IMPOSTERS ROUTED.

Two Syrians attired in the garb of Roman Catholic priests were in the city Tuesday collecting money for what they claimed would be used for missionary purposes in their home country. Rev. P. Schmitz, hearing of the affair, doubted the authority of the men to collect the money and soon learned that they were not priests. They were ordered to cease their operations before they had acquired any amount of money, and left town on the first train.

THREE LAKES.

Mart Hirzel, of Eagle River, was in town last Friday on business.

Miss Merlefield, principal of our school, has been on the sick list.

Gust. Gensler lost one of his horses. He has purchased another from Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson Hinman & Co., was in our city the other day.

Anna Johnson came up from Appleton to spend Christmas and New Years with her parents.

Joe Gorski got a deer and then he didn't get him but the game warden got him. Ask Joe how it happened.

Henry Gensler was up from his camp near Lenox and spent Sunday with his family, returning to camp Monday.

James Donnelly received a car of hard coal last Monday and is now ready to supply all who are in need of coal.

Boys don't forget the big dance at Gorskey's hall Monday after Christmas; a good time is promised to all who attend.

Jos. Strokel, millwright for J. H. Queal Lbr. Co., is on the sick list and the mill had to shut down on account of his illness.

Dr. Neville of Eagle River has discovered a case of small pox at the home of Steve Golembiewski, west side of town.

Klos Heiney Lbr. Co. received their saw mill machinery last Monday and will be ready for business in about three weeks.

W. C. Oliver of Chicago has purchased the farm of Max Klinski and has moved his family here and will make this his future home.

The M. W. of A. will give a basket social and dance New Year's Eve. All are invited. The ladies are kindly requested to bring a basket with lunch.

E. R. Greenman, of the Antigo Candy Co., was in town last week taking orders for Christmas candies. Mr. Greenman thinks Three Lakes is all right for his business.

The Rhinelander Iron Co. has purchased the mill machinery of the Big Lake Mill Co. at Big Lake Siding and are shipping part of the machinery to Yellow Birch Lbr. Co. on Hiles Line and balance to Rhinelander.

HAZELHURST.

Hugo Widen has been quite ill the past few days.

C. C. Yawkey spent Sunday at his home in Wausau.

The Misses Wheeler were shopping in Rhinelander the first of the week.

Rev. A. P. Sater, of Bessemer, Mich. was in town Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Edwards of Rhinelander was a business visitor in our village last week.

Mrs. Andrew McQuins is entertaining her brother's family, of Star Lake.

The German Lutheran minister of Merrill held preaching services here Sunday.

Mrs. Leo. Lambert of Tomahawk, visited last week with her sister Mrs. W. J. Edwards.

A number of the young people attended the home talent at Arbor Vitae last Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Curtiss, Mrs. Vachan and Miss Anna Olson, were Minocqua passengers Sunday.

Word has been received here that Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Manthey of Star Lake are the proud parents of a baby girl.

Clarence J. Seeard, engineer on one of the company's logging engines, visited with relatives and friends at Merrill the past week.

The fair and oyster supper given by the social committee of the M. E. church, Thursday evening, netted the ladies nearly fifty dollars.

The Christmas entertainment for the school children will be held Thursday evening, that the teacher's may reach their homes before Christmas.

W. T. Gill of Milwaukee, and Geo. Thompson of Merrill, are in town shipping out the entire amount of hardwood of the Yawkey Lumber Company.

Grip Quickly Knocked Out.

"Some weeks ago during the severe winter weather both my wife and myself contracted severe colds which speedily developed into the worst kind of la grippe with all its miserable symptoms," says Mr. J. S. Eglston of Maple Landing, Iowa. "knees and joints aching, muscles sore, head stopped up, eyes and nose running, with alternate spells of chills and fever. We began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, aiding the same with a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and by its liberal use soon completely knocked out the grip." These Tablets promote a healthy action of the bowels, liver and kidneys which is always beneficial when the system is congested by a cold or attack of the grip. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Dec. 19, 1904.

At a special meeting of the common council duly called and held on the 19th day of Dec., 1904.

Said meeting called to order by the Hon. Mayor Matt Stapleton at the hour of 8 p. m.

The following aldermen present: Bock, Divers, Gilligan, Guyette, Johnson, Olson, Roepke and Stumpner.

The meeting was called for the purpose to decide on buying or exchanging a fire team for Hose Co. No. 1.

Moved by ald. Divers, seconded by ald. Stumpner, that the city accept the proposition made by Henry Reeves of Boscobel, Wis., in exchanging the old fire team, for a new young team, the city to pay said Reeves $200.00 in exchange. Carried, all the aldermen voting aye.

Said H. Reeves further guarantees said team to be true and sound in every respect and to be respectively 5 and 6 years old.

Moved by ald. Olson, seconded by alderman Johnson that the clerk be instructed to draw an order for $200.00 to said Henry Reeves, after due recommendations by the committee on fire department and the approval of such team by the said committee. Carried, all voting aye.

Moved by ald. Divers, seconded by ald. Stumpner that the matter of repairing the smoke stack at the city water works station be referred to the board of public works. Carried.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved, that the city treasurer is instructed to remit $23.00 to the Holland Trust Company on account of hydrant rentals.

Offered by Ald. Olson ald.

Moved by ald. Stumpner, seconded by ald. Bock, that the resolution be adopted as read. Carried, all voting aye.

Upon motion council adjourned.

GUST. SWEDBURG, City Clerk.

GEO. BENNETT TO WED.

On Christmas Eve, at Riverside, Ala., will occur the marriage of Geo. M. Bennett to Miss Theodocia Watson. The groom is the son of Geo. Bennett of this city, and left here years ago for Riverside where he holds a position as filer in a sawmill. The bride is said to be one of that city's popular young ladies. Mr. Bennett's many friends in Rhinelander extend congratulations.

SECURE NEW FIRE TEAM.

On recommendation of the city council, the old team of bay horses which has for several years seen service on the city fire department pulling truck for hose company No. 1, was traded Tuesday morning for a team owned by Henry Reeves, the Boscobel horse dealer. We understand the city paid Mr. Reeves $200 as part of the agreement.

While the new team is not evenly matched as to color, they are in every way far superior to the old team. With a little training the team will be unequaled for the service. The old team was immediately disposed of by Mr. Reeves to the Brown Bros. Lumber Co., and will be used by that firm for woods work.

NEW OPERA HOUSE PLANS.

Mr. Will T. Seeger, of Ashland, will be in the city in a few days to talk over Opera House plans with the people of Rhinelander.

Oscar Cobb & Son, architects, have drawn plans for Mr. Seeger on about the same plan as the new opera houses at Cadillac and Hancock, Michigan, both of which are known as models in their line.

A modern opera house, one that men can take their wives and families to and feel secure against fire, is now within our reach. The question is shall we take advantage of this opportunity or let it alone.

Rhinelander has the reputation of taking advantage of her opportunities.

TEMPORARILY INSANE.

While in a saloon on Brown street, Thursday night, Mike Corbett, a familiar character about the city, suddenly became violently insane and threw an iron cuspidore at the proprietor of the place. Corbett was immediately overpowered and held until an officer was summoned to effect his arrest. The task was by no means a slight one, as the man displayed almost superhuman strength requiring four able-bodied men to handle him. After some difficulty Corbett was at last confined in the city lock-up. The next morning when approached by an officer he appeared meek and docile resembling in no particular the man who was the means of causing such a scene a few hours previous. When arraigned in municipal court the man was given fifteen days in the county jail. Corbett is about fifty nine years of age and for the past eighteen years has been using morphine. His condition is said to be pitiful.

For a nice Christmas present get a box of twenty-five "Pride of Rhinelander" cigars. For sale over New North office or 'phone 61.

A CHRISTMAS BARGAIN

"Judy is my chief anxiety," wrote Judy's mother, Mrs. Phoebe Follansbee, to her sister, Miss Jane Pringle. "Just as soon as we knew that the bank in which we had deposited our little all had failed, Ethel went to work in the straw factory and Hetty is learning dressmaking. I am sorry to say that Judy is still a little dighty—very fond of pretty clothes, and not so sensible as the others. Judy must help, but I don't know what she can do."

"Judy! Fudge! I suppose she means Susan Jane," said Miss Pringle to herself. "Well, I can't have her here, and that settles it."

Nevertheless, this is the letter that made its way by the next day's mail to the small gray house, under the shadow of a great bald-pate mountain, where poverty had flown in at the door:

"Dear Sister Phoebe: I have been thinking that it would be handy to have a spry young girl to help me in the store. But she must be sensible and have good judgment, besides being spry, because I may want to send her to the city to buy goods. If you think your youngest, Susan Jane, can learn to do as I want her to, send her along."

"Sense and good judgment! Why, Judy won't do!" exclaimed Hetty, with sisterly frankness, when she read the letter. This seemed the general opinion of the family, but nevertheless it was decided that Judy should go.

"They don't think I am good for anything," said Judy to herself. "But they shall see."

She looked back through the blinding tears at the little gray house. There were handkerchiefs waved from it as long as the stage was in sight. Hosy, the only boy, who was lame, waved his cap on the end of his crutch.

"You're not pretty, and that looks as if you might have some sense," said Aunt Jane, by way of greeting. But the parrot was polite and entertaining, and the little dry goods shop fascinating, and Poppleton's main street was gay. Slowly, but surely, Judy's spirits rose.

Of course the new assistant made some mistakes. But she rearranged the shop windows to the great satisfaction of her aunt, who was inwardly conscious that she herself was not "tasty," and lacked an eye for color. And she advanced several new ideas which Miss Pringle instantly recognized as improvements.

Christmas was coming—an anxious time in shopkeeping—and Aunt Jane was educating her niece up to a great undertaking. She had long dreaded the necessary trip to the city for goods, on account of the faintness that was apt to come upon her when she was in crowds, and now she was beginning to think that she might trust Judy to go in her stead.

Judy's taste could certainly be trusted and she was self-reliant and a ready reckoner. With a definite and exact list of the articles wanted, Miss Pringle decided that her niece could go to the city and buy the Christmas goods.

"There are always Christmas novelties and attractive bargains," she said. "I am going to give you $20 extra and leave the purchases to your discretion."

What would they say at home? Judy felt several inches taller as she walked to the station.

The list first. It was long and uninteresting. Experience had taught Aunt Jane just what kinds of fancy soaps and candy baskets would sell best and those articles were all set down in rigid detail.

But while she was making these unexciting purchases, Judy's heart and eyes were all the time wandering in search of the fascinating Christmas novelty, by which she meant to convince Aunt Jane of her business talent.

It was when she was buying a piece of red cashmere that she caught sight of a brilliant parasol. A salesman removed it from its casing and suspended it conspicuously above the counter; it was of red silk with elaborate flounces of chiffon like loveliest gossamer. Judy gazed upon it in breathless admiration.

Another parasol was suspended beside the first; this was of palest blue with white flounces. There was one all of chiffon—"old rose," the clerk called the color (it was unknown to Crow Hill). Its handle was of twisted wood that gave out a faint, delicious perfume.

"Selling at retail for a song. Don't want to keep them over because white is going to be the race next year," explained the clerk to some one who remarked that it was unusual to see parasols at Christmas. "Six and seven-dollar parasols—all for a dollar and a half."

Judy tried to be practical—not to let her esthetic sense run away with her "business bump." She knew her weakness for a parasol and a fan; they had laughed about it at home. But other people lifted beautiful parasols. They would add the touch of color and grace that it was always impossible to obtain with Miss Pringle's sternly useful commodities. She believed, too, that they would stand her aunt's crucial test of values, that they would sell!

A crowd of women was collecting round the parasols, which the clerk was still hanging up.

"I will take 13," said Judy, firmly, and her heart beat like a trip-hammer. The crowd gazed at her; even the clerk looked astonished.

"Parasols! Thirteen parasols in the dead of winter! Susan Jane Follansbee, are you crazy?" cried Aunt Jane, shrilly. "I couldn't sell a parasol anyway unless it was a good, stout black one."

But Judy felt that even the little upbraidings were not so hard to bear as the gloomy silence that ensued when Aunt Jane tied an old green barege veil round her head and lay despairingly down upon the lounge with her smelling salts.

She took heart of grace, however, for she still believed a little in her bargain, and begged her aunt to let her display one of the parasols—only one—in the shop window. Aunt Jane said she should expect to be sent to the insane asylum, having a parasol in her shop window in December, but she was so discouraged that she did not care.

The parasol had been in the window only an hour or two when Aunt Jane was thrown into a flutter by the sight of a very stylish young woman crossing the street.

"It's Miss Betty Armstrong!" she declared. "I heard the family had come, with a lot of visitors, to spend the holidays. That great house on the hill is where they spend their summers. I'll leave you to wait on her, because I ain't dressed up." Aunt Jane hurried into the back room, but she left the door ajar.

"I want to look at that parasol—it's such a lovely shade!" said Miss Betty Armstrong, who had come rustling in, accompanied by a tall young man. "And what a delightful handle!" she added, as Judy passed it across the counter. Judy was glad Aunt Jane had left the door ajar.

"We ought to have decorations like this for the girls to carry in the minstrel show," said Miss Betty. "It's too bad we didn't think of it."

"I—I have a few more." The color rushed to Judy's temples and her heart thumped as she drew from the packing case under the counter, one after another, the parasols she had thought she would never care to look at again.

"They'd be lovely for favors, Alf!" murmured Betty, admiringly. "And to give the girls who take part in the tableaux."

"Seven dollars—wh-e-w!" The young man had seen the price marked on the "old rose" parasol. "Discount for the lot, I suppose?" he added to Judy.

Judy made figures on a piece of paper, knitting her brows; she was trying to calculate how much profit her conscience would allow her to take. Aunt Jane, so carried away by excitement as to peep through a crack, regarded her hesitation as business diplomacy. She shook her forefinger imperatively through the crack; it would be unendurable to lose an opportunity to sell those parasols.

Judy still reckoned with an anxious brow, divided between her desire to justify her "business bump" in Aunt

SHE DREW OUT THE PARASOLS.

Jane's eyes, and her determination to do what was known at Crow Hill as "the square thing."

"They were bought at a bargain," she said at last, in a faint, but firm, voice. "I can sell you the whole for $40."

The bargain was very soon concluded, and then Miss Betty was suddenly seized with curiosity. "It doesn't seem like Miss Pringle to keep parasols," she said, looking around.

Judy told her customer that she had purchased them, and being drawn out of herself perhaps by the excitement of good fortune, told her how she wanted to help them all at home. Miss Betty was very kind and sympathetic, and before she went away asked Judy to come to her house to the minstrel show on Christmas night, and bring her aunt.

"They never asked me before, though they've asked lots of Poppleton folks," said Aunt Jane, a little resentfully.

That was after she had collapsed upon the lounge again, this time for pure delight and without the veil.

They went to the entertainment and had a delightful time. Miss Betty sought Judy in an interval between the performances. She said she had been thinking of what Judy had told her about wanting to be good for something, and make happier times at home, and she thought she knew of something that would be profitable, and would not interfere with the shopkeeping. Her father was a manufacturer of toys, and from his establishment work was given out; work that required only taste and a little knack at sewing—the covering of the dolls' parasols and canopies for dolls' carriages and the dressing of dolls.

It was profitable work, and if Judy would like to try, Miss Betty thought she could manage to get her the opportunity.

If she would like it! Judy swallowed what seemed to be a whole bucketful of tears and let one roll off her nose by answer; and Miss Betty perfectly understood.

It was not long before a packing-case traveled regularly between Miss Pringle's store and Mr. Armstrong's great manufactory, and Judy did work that she loved, that brought her as much money as all Aunt Jane's shopkeeping.

It was not much longer before a case of dolls' straw hats traveled regularly from Ethel's hands to the same manufactory, and Ethel's toil was lighter and her gains heavier in consequence. Judy has dreams of a firm in which Ethel and Hetty and she will be partners, and Hosy—who is at present under a great surgeon's care—will be the general manager and bookkeeper.—Youth's Companion.

A REAL BARGAIN.

Mrs. Bargaingrab—I see these smoking jackets are marked "A bargain at $6.50." Were they selling at more?

Department Store Clerk—No, ma'rm; but they haven't been marked up from a lower price, like most of the Christmas things, ma' rm.

"BLIND MAN'S BUFF."

The Blind Man—I say, I shan't play if you fellows are so rough!

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

Great Increase in the Various States Where It Is Used in 1903.

Never before has the production of natural gas in the United States been so great as it was in the year 1903. This is the opening statement made in Mr. Oliphant's report entitled "The Production of Natural Gas in 1903," which the United States geological survey has just published. The year's product was valued at $35,815,260. This is an increase in value of $4,947,497, or 16 per cent., as compared with 1902. The increase in Pennsylvania and Ohio was especially remarkable, amounting respectively to $1,830,651 and $2,123,582. The value of the product of West Virginia also showed an increase of $1,492,178.

Four states, namely, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, and Ohio, produced 94 per cent. of the value of natural gas in 1903. Of these states Indiana alone had a decreased production in 1903 as compared with 1902.

The volume of natural gas produced in 1903 amounted to 228,769,067,000 cubic feet at atmospheric pressure and represented approximately 5,968,725 tons. If the density should remain the same throughout, this quantity would fill a reservoir that was 1.62 miles high and covered a square mile of ground, or it would fill a pipe that encircled the earth at the equator and that had an internal diameter of 49 feet. Its heating value would equal that of 11,938,453 tons of bituminous coal.

Natural gas was burned during 1903 by 627,047 domestic consumers and 7,222 manufacturers, a total of 634,269 persons, firms, and corporations that were supplied with light, heat, and power. A careful estimate puts the number of individuals benefited at not less than 4,500,000.

A large amount of money was expended in 1903 in building mains for conveying natural gas, in equipping new compressing stations, and in drilling gas wells, mainly in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kansas.

It is interesting to note that the United States produced 99 1-3 per cent. of the entire world's product of natural gas.

Mr. Oliphant discusses the natural gas industry by states. The report also contains a variety of interesting facts relating to the wide distribution of natural gas in the United States, its illuminating properties and calorific value, the application and economy of the natural gas engine, and the number of companies in the various states and the value of the gas consumed in each. A record of well and pipe lines is also added. The report, which is published separately as an extract from the survey's forthcoming publication, "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1903," may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the director of the United States geological survey, Washington, D. C.

Embalmed by Bees.

Bees can embalm as successfully as could the ancients. It sometimes happens in damp weather that a slug or snail will enter a beehive. This is, of course, to the unprotected slug a case of sudden death. The bees fall upon him and sting him to death at once. But what to do with the carcass becomes a vital question. They set to work and cover it with wax, and there you may see it lying embalmed just as the nations of old embalmed their dead. When a snail is the intruder, he is, of course, impenetrable to their stings, so they simply cement his shell with wax to the bottom of the hive.—Nature.

Kindness Between Fights.

Japanese examine the bodies they find lifeless in the field, and, taking from each such valuables and mementoes as a soldier would be likely to possess, send them in a neat package to the relatives of the deceased. Having cleared up the mess, buried the corpses and shipped the belongings, hostilities are reopened until there is once more an abundance of material upon which to demonstrate that kindly emotions stir the hearts of those at war.—Washington Times.

Three-Footed Bear.

There is at least one bear in Hancock county traveling about on three feet. Two men were out hunting where there was a bear trap set ready for the animals that made camping somewhat dangerous. During the night the men were awakened by a growl and snarling that betrayed the presence of a great bear. They found a foot in the trap, a huge foot, too, and it is thought the animal to which it belonged would weigh over 500 pounds. The bear had gnawed off its foot in its desperate efforts to escape.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

JAPANESE PIRATE BOOKS.

"Little Brown Polyglots" Are Adepts in the Art of Appropriating Modern Fiction.

The first western novel translated into Japanese was "Ernest Maltravers," by Bulwer Lytton. This was in 1879. It was published under the poetic title: "A Spring Story of Flowers and Willows." The latest fiction over which Japan is poring—in stores, banks, commission houses, railway and steamship houses—is "The Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," and pirated at that! The lack of an international copyright law and the lax literary morality of the Japanese has robbed Mr. Lorimer of a royalty on more than 200,000 copies which have been sold in the Sunrise Kingdom. But Mr. Lorimer has some revenge; the Japanese clerks have to read it as a text book! "In the Japanese appraisement of the book," says Harold Bolce, in his article, "What the Japanese are Reading" in the Book-lovers' Magazine, "its humor was entirely overlooked. The production was accepted solely as a serious gospel to overconfident young manhood." And yet Japan is not so far astray in its estimate of the book, which does preach a first-rate business gospel in homely language. But piracy and even plagiarism are not considered more than venial offenses in Japan. Many a hard-worked preacher or editor will sympathize with the literary workers of Japan who make no bones about appropriating a good thing when they see it, without the formality of using quotation marks. Only we Occidentals are not so honest about it.

The Japs—"the little, brown polyglots," as Mr. Bolce appropriately and picturesquely calls them—look upon plagiarism "as an indication of extensive and tenacious memory," and regard the use of quotation marks as "an exhibition of questionable taste." American fiction is not popular in Japan, but science, philosophy and poetry are. The writings of Ira Remsen, Simon Newcomb, Edward Holden and David Starr Jordan are well known, and appreciated. Emerson, Whittier and Longfellow are enjoyed. Mark Twain, so far, "has failed in laughing his way into Japan," whereas in Russia he shares the honors with Grover Cleveland! "Japan is an empire of poets."

The present Mikado has written nearly 50,000 odes, but as a Japanese ode consists of only 31 syllables, and as "rhyme, reason and metre are alike ignored" the imperial output may be reverently discounted. The mass of the people, however, like western nations, are great newspaper and magazine readers. "More than a thousand newspapers and magazines are published in the empire. The Imperial Public library at Tokio has 500,000 volumes, nearly 1,000 of which are printed in the languages of Europe." Notwithstanding this avidity to read, the daily press is not enterprising. It does not push its circulation or sell its wares on the streets. To get a copy you must go to the office of publication.

But Japan is ahead of the west in that nearly every newspaper has a "prison" editor, whose duties consist in going to jail and standing trial for any offense committed by the journal. This representative of some of the more independent papers spends a large portion of his time in prison, either awaiting the hearing of his case or in serving out the term of his sentence. Even when out of the toils, he has no editorial duties to perform. His salary is larger than that of most of his colleagues, and his position is in demand. He enjoys the sonorous title of editor-in-chief, and when he is behind the bars the actual editor is classed by the journal in question as merely a contributor! No wonder the makers of comic opera go to the east for their ideas. The west cannot match its serious whimsicality or its sophistical subterfuges!

Heard From.

Church—I see that fellow Stubbs has invented a new kind of megaphone.

Gotham—Well, I always said that man would make himself heard some day.—Yonkers Statesman.

Conscience Money.

The first day's regular receipts of the New York subway were given to the New York city hospitals—a sort of advance payment, as it were.—Boston Globe.

Inconsistency.

It's no use praying for a heavenly blessing when you won't pay your earthly bills.—Chicago Tribune.

Alaska's 1904 Gold.

The gold production of the entire Alaskan district for the present year is estimated at $26,000,000.

TREATY CAUSE

China's Compact w... sponsible for Port Ar...

Japan is about to c... sion of Port Arthur, ... 50,000 infantrymen, ... and half a dozen torpe...

Russia is about to lo... To keep it she sacri... power and lost 40,000 s...

Port Arthur is really ... the war, and how Russ... possession of the place i... says the New York Ame...

It shows how little thin... trivial on their face, may ... tions in a death struggle.

After China's war with ... Russians lent sympathy a... the Chinese.

Count Cassini, now amba... Washington, and Li Hung ... gotiated a treaty.

Under this treaty Russia ... lend China money. China g... sia permission to build a ... the railroad from Harbin to ... thur. This road was to be g... Russia. At the end of 15 yea... to be turned back to China a... was to clear out of Manchuri...

To guard the terminus, Ru... this clause inserted in the t...

"To provide against inter... with or harm to the said railwa... sia shall be permitted to occu... of the islands near Talienw... make it a rendezvous for ... ships, and land troops, and a... fortify the same in order to ... the terminus of the railway a... shops connected therewith, a... provide against disasters.

Then, to guard this terminus ... railroad from bandits or train ... Russia began the fortifications ... Arthur. It is the greatest ... blockhouse in the world.

When the Japanese saw t... of the work they began to prepare for war. They built on sea. Russia built on land.

The Chinaman saw, instead of a sentry box, a fortification as strong as any other in the world except Gibraltar.

It was too late to protest. There was the treaty.

If Japan gets the fort the fight for the material thing will be won.

Thus a million soldiers are in the field fighting because of a sentry box at a railroad depot.

Other wars have begun from equally apparently trifling lines in a treaty.

The brilliant Cassini negotiated the treaty. In it Cassini made Russia's initial move for Manchuria, China and even India. He dictated the little paragraph that has brought about a war which has already taxed the power of two great nations, and after eight months' desperate fighting may be just at its beginning.

BARBERS' TOWEL SUPPLY.

Special Branch of Business That Has Grown Out of Modern Needs.

One of the special branches of the distinctly modern but now well established business of supplying clean towels is found in establishments that supply and launder towels for barbers exclusively, of which there are now a number in this city, says the New York Sun.

Up to within a few years every barber bought and owned the towels used in his shop, which, as likely as not, if he had a small shop, he took home to be washed, or which he sent to some laundry. Now there are hundreds of barbers in the city who use towels supplied by some barber towel supply concern which supplies towels of any sort and in any number required and at any time and takes away the soiled ones, the barber having no trouble about his towels whatever.

All the barber has to do is to say how many towels he wants and when he wants them, and the barber towel supply concern will do the rest.

A big concern in this business owns many thousands of towels, and its operating plant represents a considerable capital besides, and it employs a considerable number of people. It is explained that by handling towels devoted to one use only they can be handled to greater advantage than mixed towels could be. It is stipulated in the barber towel supply contracts that any other purpose than that for which they are supplied, and the trade of good shops only is sought.

The great majority of the towels used for ordinary barbering purposes are not made greasy in use. There are, besides these, towels used for the head rests of the chairs and Turkish towels used for face massage. The towels used for these separate purposes are washed separately, and they are all sterilized in the laundering. Only perfect towels, perfectly laundered, are sent out, and these are uniformly folded so that they stack trimly and look well, as well as being convenient for use.

With these advantages in it the number of shops using the barber towel supply service is large and increasing.

No Milkmaids.

Dr. A. E. Harris, medical officer of health for Islington, England, in a report presented to his council, states that during his inspection of dairy farms in various English counties, in no single instance did he find that a woman, as in the olden days, milked the cows. "The loss of the dairy maid," he writes, "is a national one, for she was at least cleanly. Now it is not unusual to find a man fresh from other work milking the cows with dirty hands."

Immaterial.

Jones (at the bank)—Must I be identified?

Teller—Not unless you wish—the check is no good!—Town Topics.

To Avoid Trouble.

Stolen kisses are said to be sweetest, only the thief wants to be certain the victim is of the same opinion as himself.—Boston Herald.

The Puma.

The puma is the largest animal of the cat species to be found in the United States, at times attaining a length of six feet.

Feminine Amenity.

Stella—Jack and I are to be married.

Bella—What freak election bets men to make.—N. Y. Sun.

Men's Wool Socks, heavy weight, in Red Brown and White, the kind other stores ask 35c for, sale price

15c

Men's $1.00 Calfskin and Horsehide Mitts, extra strong sewing, just the kind of a leather mitten you want, go at

45c

W... made th... all thes... people ...

A Bracket-Clock of Handsome Appearance Which Any Boy Can Make.

A good design for a simple bracket-clock is shown in the illustration. It is made from thin boards half an inch thick, half a yard of burlap, some large-headed nails, and an inexpensive clock movement run by springs or weights.

The box part of the case is eight inches square and three and a half inches in depth, and the bracket ends may be detached or be a part of the

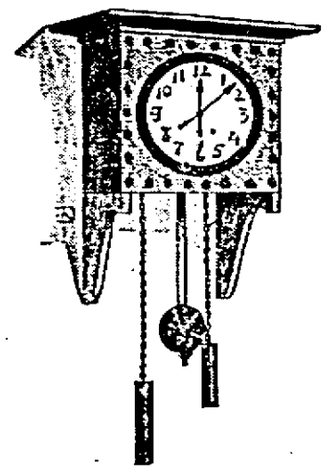


FIG. 1.—A BRACKET CLOCK.

sides, cut, as shown in Fig. 2, to extend six inches below the bottom of the box. The dial and glass frame should measure six inches in diameter, and to fit it to the box it will be necessary to cut a hole in the front of the case five and a half inches in diameter, as shown also in Fig. 2.

The shelf top to the box is beveled at the under side and attached with glue and nails. It overhangs the sides and front of the box about two inches,

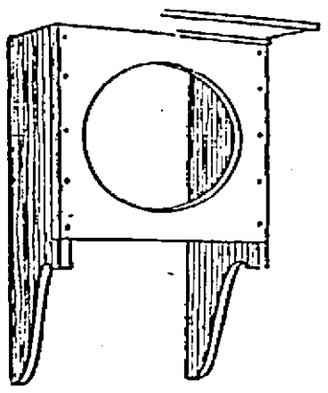


FIG. 2.—DETAIL OF BRACKET-CLOCK CASE.

and is made from wood three-quarters of an inch thick.

If it is impossible to find large-headed nails to finish the edges of the front and sides, mock nail-heads, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, can be cut from lead and applied with thin steel nails. The movement, which can be purchased from a clockmaker, is attached to the back of the case before the dial is made fast. The clockmaker can also mount and adjust the dial and movement if necessary.—Joseph H. Adams, in St. Nicholas.

Spanked Roosevelt.

To Mrs. Emma Kirchner, of Belleville, a suburb of St. Louis, belongs the distinction of being probably the only person who ever spanked Theodore Roosevelt. The story was only made known the other day. He was seven years old. The Roosevelt family was at Sagamore Hill. The family of Louis Hinckley was also at Oyster Bay. There were four children in the Hinckley family. Teddy had licked them all, when he charged upon the Hinckley stronghold with mud balls. Mrs. Kircher, the governess, rushed to the rescue and administered the future president a severe spanking.

Was Found Dead.

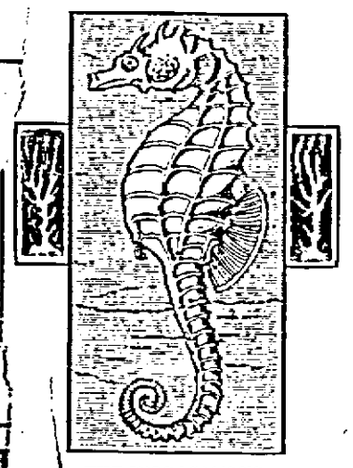
A new variety of the rock-the-boat and didn't-know-it-was-loaded fool has just been found (dead) in Minnesota. He was walking over a field where a battery of artillery had been shooting and found a shell, which he tried to take apart with a monkey wrench.

THE SEA PONIES.

Odd Little Creatures with a Long Name That Look Very Much Like Horses.

If any chap who has a diving suit will take the trouble to go walking some day along the bottom of the sea, where the water is not too cold and not so very deep, he may find the sea horses. Little fellows they are, with horse head and fish body. They have no legs and only a single fin, right on the back. The body tapers down to a round, narrow point or tail, and this the pony curls around a piece of seaweed whenever he wishes to anchor or stay in one place.

Wise people call the sea horse hippocampus. This may sound a little like



THE HIPPOCAMPUS.

hippotamus, the name of the river horse, but these two hippos are not even second cousins.

Hippocampus travels through the water with his body erect—like a horse standing up on his hind legs. When Mrs. Hippo lays her eggs at the bottom of the sea, Mr. Hippo gathers them up carefully and puts them in a pouch or pocket on one side of his tail like an opossum, and there they stay until they hatch out.

The first thing Mr. Hippo knows he has a whole pocket full of sea ponies, eager to get out and go prancing through the sea the same as any other hippocampus.

DISGRACEFUL DEFICIENCIES.

A Suggestive List to Paste Up In Your Room Where You Can See It Often.

It is a Disgrace:

To half-do things.

Not to develop our possibilities.

To be lazy, indolent, indifferent.

To do poor, slipshod, botched work.

To give a bad example to young people.

To have crude, brutish, repulsive manners.

To hide a talent because you have only one.

To live a half life when a whole life is possible.

Not to be scrupulously clean in person and surroundings.

To acknowledge a fault and make no effort to overcome it.

To be ungrateful to friends and to those who have helped us.

To go through life a pygmy when nature intended you for a giant.

To kick over the ladder upon which we have climbed to our position.

To be grossly ignorant in these days of free usages of good society.

To ignore the forces which are improving civilization in your own country.

Not to be able to carry on intelligently conversation upon current topics.

To know nothing of the things we see, handle and enjoy every day of our lives.

To be ignorant of the general history of the world and of the various countries.

Not to know something of the greatest leaders, reformers, artists and musicians of the world.

Not to have intelligent knowledge of the general affairs of the world, and the inter-relations of nations.

Not to know enough about the laws of health, about physiology and hygiene, to live healthfully and safely.

To be grossly ignorant in these days of free schools, cheap newspapers, periodicals and circulating libraries.

To be so controlled by any appetite or passion that one's usefulness and standing in the community are impaired.

To be totally ignorant of natural history, to know nothing of the science which underlies the beauties and the marvels of nature.

Not to have an intelligent idea of the country in which we live, not to know its history, its industries and the conditions of its people.

Not to know anything of the movements for human betterment and not to help them along to the extent of our ability in time or money.

To live in the midst of schools, libraries, museums, lectures, picture galleries and improvement clubs, and not to avail oneself of their advantages.—Orison Swett Marden, in Success.

INDOORS VS. OUTDOORS.

A Game for Boys and Girls to Play During the Long Evenings of Winter.

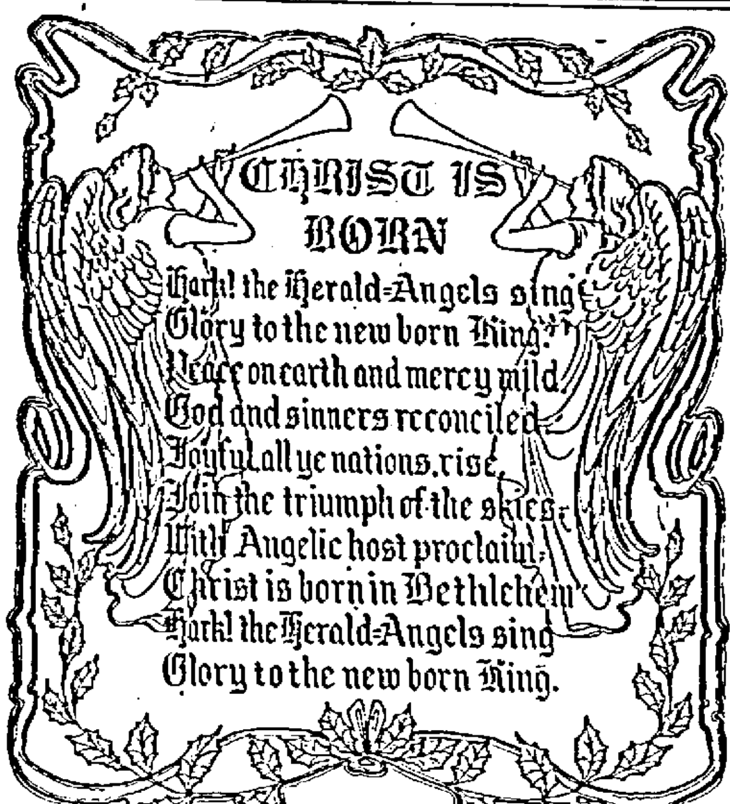
Divide players into two sets, outdoors and indoors. The challenging party says, for example: "I have teeth." If this is the outdoor contingent the indoor set by pantomime show what they guess the outdoor article with teeth to be. For example, a saw. If they fail to guess the outdoor players score five points. Then the indoor ones challenge with the same, the answer being comb, an indoor article. Other hints are as follows:

	Outdoor.	Indoor.
Eyes	Potatoes	Needles
Ears	Corn	Pitchers
Tongue	Wagon	Shoe
Neck	Squash	Bottle

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

High-Priced Dirt.

The highest priced real estate in London is near the Bank of England. Land sells there at the rate of $375 a square foot—$160,250,000 an acre. From this center the price diminishes in a receding tide, rising again in the Strand to a price of from $60 to $100 a square foot. In Bond street, in the West end, a still higher price of $175 a square foot, or more than $7,500,000 an acre, has been reached.



Mrs. Jobson's Tact

A CHRISTMAS STORY

While making her Christmas-shopping rounds the other day, Mrs. Jobson espied, in a furrier's window, a squirrel coat which she instantly concluded was just about right.

"That," said Mrs. Jobson to herself, amiably, but determinedly squaring her chin, "will be my Christmas present from Mr. Jobson."

Whereupon she entered the furrier's establishment and tried on the squirrel coat. It fitted her perfectly.

"You may consider the coat sold," said Mrs. Jobson to the furrier. "But place it back in the window. I shall want my husband to see it there. By the way, I wish you would drape it on a window model with dark hair, instead of on that blond model—my hair is dark, you know," and the furrier perfectly entered into the meaning of her smile and smiled back. "I shall pay you $10 on the coat now, to bind the bargain. When my husband pays you the full price of the coat—which he will, within a few days—why, I shall have you return the $10 to me."

"Oh, I understand, thoroughly, madam," said the furrier, with another shrewd smile.

That evening, at the dinner table, Mrs. Jobson, by imperceptible stages, led the talk around to the subject of Christmas, and Mr. Jobson looked surprised, and then thoughtful, when she had impressed upon him the nearness of the great festival.

"Had no idea that Christmas was right on top of me again," said Mr. Jobson. "It's queer the way these Christmases seem to come around in bunches, all

"I THINK THAT COAT'S JUST RIPPING."

clustered together, of late years. Anything you've seen that you particularly covet?"

"Oh, I have positively everything that I need," replied Mrs. Jobson, in quite an off-hand way. "I really don't care for any more jewelry, and—er—the goose-bone weather prophets all unite in saying that the winter is not going to be a severe one, so that—um—with a little fixing over, why, I think I can get through with my fur coat quite handily. It's only a little rubbed at the sides and back, but—" and then, shrewdly watching Mr. Jobson, Mrs. Jobson made the rest of the sentence inaudible and devoted herself to stirring the sugar in her coffee.

"Rubbed, hey?" said Mr. Jobson, scratching his chin. "Well, it's about time that coat began to rub some, isn't it? Let's see, you've had that piece of fur since—" and he leaned back in his chair and began to calculate.

"What they wearing in fur coats now, anyhow?" said Mr. Jobson, after his calculating silence.

"Oh, everything," replied Mrs. Jobson. "Mink, marten, Persian lamb, seal, of course, squirrel—it's a very diversified year for furs—everything seems to be fashionable."

"Um," mused Mr. Jobson, still looking thoughtful.

After Mr. Jobson had got away with his two after-dinner smokes that evening Mrs. Jobson got him to accompany her on a walk downtown to take a look at the shop windows in their Christmas finery. Needless to say she steered him, before he tired and began to think of his pipe and his armchair, to the furrier's window in which "her" squirrel coat was fastened loosely and jauntily around the person of a handsome, dark-haired wax lady.

The wrap of the dark-haired lady of wax claimed Mr. Jobson's attention at once

"What kind of an animal or bird furnished the pelts for that coat?" he asked Mrs. Jobson, evincing distinct interest in the garment, which looked distinctly swagger in the mellow light of the furrier's window.

"Why, that's one of the new squirrel coats," replied Mrs. Jobson, not with any particular show of interest. "That is, they first came in last year."

"Like the thing?" inquired Mr. Jobson, viewing Mrs. Jobson with what he thought was a fine craftiness out of the slants of his eyes.

"Um—ye-es," answered Mrs. Jobson; "it's handsome, of course. A little ultra, as the milliners say of the striking hats they make, but I suppose that is because the squirrel coats are so new, and because we are not used to them yet."

"Well," said Mr. Jobson, right at himself when Mrs. Jobson's view seemed to clash with his own. "I think that coat's just ripping, myself—think it's immense it's—"

"But," mildly interposed Mrs. Jobson, "somehow or another that squirrel fur always looks to me as if"—and here she laughed merrily—"well, as if a cow had licked it the wrong way, don't you think?"

Mr. Jobson cocked his head on one side and then shook it negatively.

"No," he replied, "I don't think anything of the sort. Of course, the hide doesn't lie down pat and flat, like the Saturday night haircut of a plumber's apprentice. I suppose you'd want 'em to use bear's grease or vaseline to make that fur lie down as flat as a pancake, eh? Did you ever see a squirrel with his hair lying as close to his hide as if he'd been swimming in a Standard oil tank?"

Mrs. Jobson was constrained to reply that she had never witnessed such a phenomenon.

"Now," went on Mr. Jobson, "that—er—that sticky-up, sort o' porcupiny look of that squirrel coat is just the thing that makes the hit with me. It's artistic. I hate these cut-and-dried, too-blamed-smooth things, anyhow. There's a sort of jolly carelessness about the this-way-and-that look of that squirrel fur that strikes me—looks like a good, strong, nipping breeze were blowing against it, eh?"

"Well," replied Mrs. Jobson, musingly, with a finger to her lip, "it has a sort of artistic effect when viewed from that standpoint, really."

"Of course it has," eloquently put in Mr. Jobson, expanding with his subject. "By Jove, I didn't give you credit for being able to catch my meaning. You're coming along, for a fact—association, after all these years, is at length beginning to do marvels for you," and Mr. Jobson smiled complaisantly at his little joke.

"There's one thing I notice," said Mrs. Jobson, still with a finger at her lip, "and that is that that squirrel coat seems to go remarkably well with dark hair. It looks quite well on that model, doesn't it?"

"Great," said Mr. Jobson. "That's the nobbiest fur garment that I've seen for a dog's age. Um—er—it's queer how much darker your hair has become during the last five or six years, isn't it? D'ye know that it's almost jet black now?"

"It is becoming very dark," agreed Mrs. Jobson. "But I really didn't think you noticed such things any more, my dear," and she squeezed his arm in the old-time way as they still stood before the furrier's window.

"Huh! Don't you believe I don't notice everything," said Mr. Jobson, pleased to have his powers of observation extolled, and squeezing her arm in return.

"Do you know," said Mrs. Jobson, as they went away from the furrier's window, "that you are right about those squirrel coats? It's remarkable how quick you men are to catch an effect. Positively, it hadn't dawned upon me at all, until you mentioned it, that those squirrel coats are thoroughly artistic, but I can see it now as plain as day. Really, if everything goes well, I believe I should like to have one next year. I do so love to wear things that you pick out for me, because they invariably prove to be just right, and next year—"

"Tush! Let's go somewhere and have some oysters," put in Mr. Jobson, making an elephantine effort to switch the subject, and then Mrs. Jobson knew that that squirrel coat was as good as hanging in her closet.

She was sure of it when on the following afternoon she purposely passed the furrier's and saw that the squirrel coat had been removed from the window.

She went into the furrier's shop and merely directed an inquiring glance at him. He nodded pleasantly. Then he handed Mrs. Jobson the $10 rebate that was coming to her.

As an effective and persuasive domestic weapon the gnarled club went out of use with the passing of the cave dwellers.—Washington Star.

A Harbinger.

Mrs. Motherhas—See what a beautiful Christmas present mother has sent you, Henry!

Henry (sourly)—I suppose it means she is coming to stay about a month.—Brooklyn Life.

WEIGHING AN AUTOGRAPH.

Mechanical Adjustment So Delicate as to Detect the Mark of a Pencil.

Scales are now made of such nice adjustment that they will weigh the smallest hair plucked from the eyebrow. They are triumphs of mechanism, and are inclosed in glass cases, as the slightest breath of air would impair their records. The glass case has a sliding door and as soon as the weight is placed in the balance the door slides down.

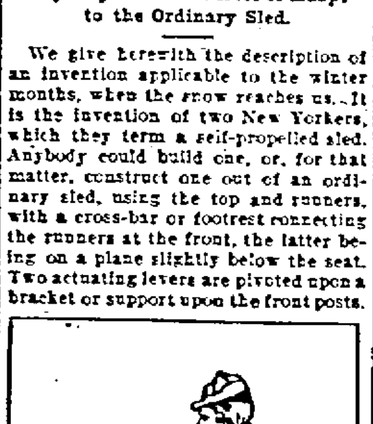
The balances are cleared and made ready for further use by pressing a button, which slightly raises the beam, says the New York Herald. Two pieces of paper of equal weight can be placed on the scales, and an autograph written in pencil on either piece will cause the other side to ascend, and the needle, which indicates the division of the weight even to the millionth part of a pound or less, will move from its perpendicular.

A signature containing nine letters has been weighed and proved to be exactly two milligrammes or one fifteen-thousand-five-hundredth part of an ounce troy.

SELF-PROPELLED SLED.

Device of Two New Yorkers Which Anybody Would Be Able to Adapt to the Ordinary Sled.

We give herewith the description of an invention applicable to the winter months, when the snow reaches us. It is the invention of two New Yorkers, which they term a self-propelled sled. Anybody could build one, or, for that matter, construct one out of an ordinary sled, using the top and runners, with a cross-bar or footrest connecting the runners at the front, the latter being on a plane slightly below the seat. Two actuating levers are pivoted upon a bracket or support upon the front posts.



SLED PROPELLED BY HAND LEVERS.

Propelling rods are connected to the levers and the rear posts, the extreme forward end being threaded and bent inwardly at right angles, so as to provide a pivot pin which enters one of a series of openings in the lever and is retained in position by a nut. A bracket, provided with a vertical slot, is attached to the rear post, in which loosely slides a stud through which the propelling rod passes and is guided in its actuating movements. Wound around the propelling rods is a spiral coiled spring, which rests against a lug secured to the rod. To prevent undue jarring or bouncing of the sled caused by the rapid striking of the end of the propelling rod against the ground, a cushioned device is provided, which is formed of a vertical spring secured to the bracket. The rear end of the propelling rod is shaped into a slight point to readily penetrate the ice or snow. In operation the person seated upon the sled places his feet against the front rest and manipulates the pivoted levers, which operate the propelling rods, the resistance to the ground pushing the sled forward, the strokes being regulated by the holes in the levers.

TESTING EGGS IN MEXICO.

Novel Method Which Is in Vogue Among the Natives of That Country.

It is a common sight in the plaza to behold a stall woman, who is selling two reals' worth of eggs, pick them up one by one, put one end and then the other to her lips, and hand them over to the customer, who repeats the same identical operation.

To the inexperienced onlooker it seems as if they were tasting the extremities of the egg, says the Mexican Herald. As a matter of fact, they never touch the egg to the tongue.

The idea of the performance is that when the egg is fresh one end is distinctly colder than the other. The end which has the air chamber is the warmer of the two. The human lips are exceedingly sensitive to heat and cold, and even the novice at this form of egg testing promptly becomes a capable judge. If both ends of the egg reveal the same temperature, that egg may be counted as bad, as it is a fairly good sign that the air chamber is broken and the contents spread equally within the shell.

Very Annoying.

It was very careless leaving the parrot in the parlor on Sunday evening; but she never thought anything about it until Monday morning, when he roused the whole house by making a smacking noise and crying:

"Darling Katie! Darling Katie!"

He kept it up all day, too, and the old folks are much interested in the case.—Smith's Weekly.

Vast Riches in Corn.

The greatest hoard of the yellow metal ever gathered in any country could not buy one year's harvest of the American corn and wheat. To buy one season's corn crop would take all the gold minted in this country in six years. In the last seven years all the gold mines have produced only enough to buy one year's yield of our six leading cereals.

CLEVER BALANCE TRICK.

How Your Friends May Be Entertained After the Dinner Is Over.

This is one of the neatest and most curious of balancing tricks.

Cut the tops to two long corks into wedge shape, insert the corks firmly in the necks of two bottles of equal height, and place the bottles on the table about ten inches apart, with the edges of the corks parallel to each other. Now try to balance a table knife on one of the sharpened corks. If you succeed, reject that knife and try one with a heavier handle, for we must have two knives that will not balance unaided. Having found two such knives, hold them level on the corks with their points almost in contact, moving the bottles if necessary, and set on their points a small, thin wine glass or tumbler containing just enough water to

THE BALANCE COMPLETE.

make the whole affair balance when you take your hands off it.

This is a good deal easier to say than to do, but it can be done, though it may take more than one pair of hands to do it—at least, at first.

So far you have accomplished a striking and "ticklish" balancing feat and that is all, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Now attach a bullet, coin or any small heavy object to a thread and carefully lower it into the water in the little glass. As soon as the coin touches the water the glass begins to go down, the knives turning like seesaws on the corks, and lower goes the glass, so that if the coin is large you will have a smash before it is half under water. But you can pull it up at any instant. As you do so the glass follows as if it were glued to the coin, and so you can keep it seesawing up and down.

Perhaps the reason of this is not clear to you. The coin is held up by the thread and does not touch the glass, so how can it affect it? Well, the coin is not held up by the thread alone. The part that is under water is held partly by the thread and partly by the water, which buoys it up with a force equal to the weight of an equal bulk of water. The coin there presses the water, and consequently the glass, downward with an equal force.

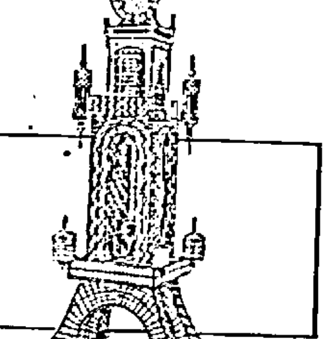
Now when you pull out the coin this extra weight is taken off, so the glass rises to its original position.

You might make the glass bob up and down by pressing it with your finger, but it would be a ticklish experiment, while with the suspended coin you can move the glass so very delicately and safely that you can even make it dance in time to a waltz or polka played rather slowly on the piano. So it makes a very pretty little trick, especially if you substitute for the coin a tiny human figure or doll.

CLOCK BUILT OF PINS.

Timepiece and Tower Which Contains Between 15,000 and 20,000 Pins.

A clock made entirely of pins, the work of J. G. Dickerson, Austin, Chicago, is on exhibition at the St. Louis exposition. There are between 15,000 and



CLOCK MADE OF PINS.

20,000 pins in the clock, of all sizes and shapes, soldered together into one mass and placed with infinite care to make the frame symmetrical. The clock is run by electricity and requires no winding.

Source of Coal Waste.

A square foot of uncovered pipe, filled with steam at 100 pounds pressure, will radiate and dissipate in a year the heat put into 3,716 pounds of steam by the economic combustion of 398 pounds of coal. Thus, ten square feet of bare pipe corresponds approximately to the waste of two tons of coal per annum.

Irrigation in Dakota.

A proposition is now on foot to irrigate certain parts of North Dakota and eastern Montana whereby the government is to put in irrigation canals and the settlers are to pay $25 an acre for the service, payable in ten annual installments of $2.50 each.

No Desire for Immortality.

Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes), lecturing in Manchester, said that men to-day were losing the desire for immortality; they desire no more to live forever, but instead to live as pleasantly as possible here and now.

HAD FINE EYE FOR HAIRS.

Professor of Natural History Was Too Keen for Mischievous Students.

An eminent naturalist who holds—and fills, as well—a chair in a university, announced to the members of his class one morning that he had something of unusual interest to show them, relates Youth's Companion.

"I have here, gentlemen," he said, "some hairs from the skin of a young crested seal, and we will proceed to study their peculiarities."

Unfolding the small piece of paper that contained them, he spread the hairs out on a sheet of white cardboard and turned to get his microscope, which was on a desk behind him.

While his back was turned a roguish student quickly swept the hairs off the desk into his hand, and substituted others very closely resembling them.

"Young gentlemen," said the professor, severely, a moment later, as he glanced at the sheet of cardboard, "there has been some underground work here. These are mole hairs."

They never attempted to fool the professor again.

Economical.

Mr. Brown—Shall we have to buy new woolen underwear for all of the boys this year?

Mrs. Brown—No, dear. Yours have shrunk so they just fit John; John's shrunk so they just fit Jimmy; Jimmy's shrunk to fit Willie and Willie's are just snug on the baby. You are the only one that needs new ones!—Detroit Free Press.

Rude Woman.

Nervey—Yes, I attended Mrs. Swellman's reception and I must say she is quite a common, rude person.

Askem—What! Why, how did you get into such a swell function as that?

"That's what she had the rudeness to ask me."—Philadelphia Press.

Doing Great Work.

Florisant, Mo., Dec. 19th.—(Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing a great work in curing the more terrible forms of Kidney Disease, such as Bright's Disease, Dropsy and Diabetes, everybody knows. But it must also be noted that they are doing a still greater work in wiping out thousands of cases of the earlier stages of Kidney Disease. Take for instance Mrs. Peter Barteau, of this place. She says:—

"I have been subject to pains in my back and knees for about three years, but since I have been taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I have been entirely cured."

Others here tell similiar stories. In fact, in this part of Missouri there are scores of people who have cured the early symptoms of Kidney Disease with Dodd's Kidney Pills. The use of the great American Kidney Remedy thus saved not only the lives of Kidney Disease victims, but thousands of other Americans from years of sufferings.

"A burnt chile dreads de fire," said Uncle Eben, "but de man dat done los' his money on a hoss race goes aroun' lookin' foh another tip."—Chicago Journal.

TWO YEARS OF AGONY.

One Cake of Cuticura Soap and One Box of Cuticura Cured Baby's Awful Humor.

"When my sister was eighteen months old a humor broke out on her shoulders, extending clear across the back. For two years it caused her intense suffering. It would scab over and then crack open and a watery matter ooze from it. Then the scabs would fall off and it would be raw for a time. We had several different doctors and tried everything we could think of, but without effecting a cure. Then we got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, which cured her completely and without scar or blemish. (Signed) Lillie Chase Walker, 5 Tremont St., Woodfords, Me."

In Manchuria they blow up magazines. In this happy land of peace and plenty they simply blow up the writers.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

New York & Philadelphia.

cannot be more pleasantly or conveniently reached than by the Grand Trunk-Lehigh Valley Route. Solid through trains, magnificent scenery, all trains run via Niagara Falls. Descriptive literature sent free on application to Advertising Department, Grand Trunk Railway System, 135 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P. & T. A.

The widower whose children watch him closely is as free as a bird compared with the bachelor who lives with an old maid sister.—Atchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Whether it is a misfortune to go to the grave unsung depends somewhat on the qualifications of the singer.—Smart Set.

Mrs. Anderson, a prominent society woman of Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."—MRS. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Reed, 2425 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good I have received from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have been a great sufferer with female trouble, trying different doctors and medicines with no benefit. Two years ago I went under an operation, and it left me in a very weak condition. I had stomach trouble, backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, and was very nervous; in fact, I ached all over. I find yours is the only medicine that reaches such troubles, and would cheerfully recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all suffering women."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass, as thousands do. Her advice is free and helpful.

No other medicine for women in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Russian brand of patriotism may be judged from the fact that about half the population would leave the country if they could get safely over the border.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The hand that writes the coal bills wrecks the world.—N. Y. Press.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The cynic gets his opinions before the mirror.—Chicago Tribune.

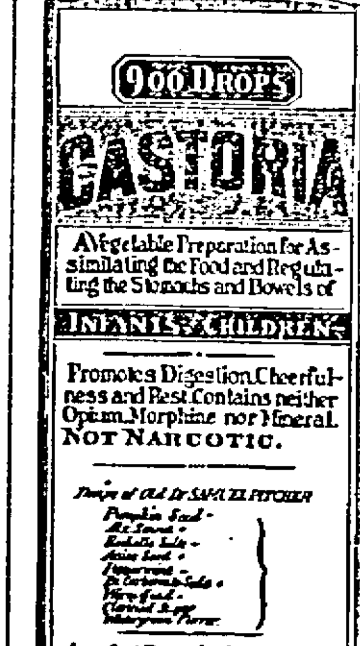
UNITED STATES IMPORTING CANADIAN WHEAT IS NOW A FACT.

Get a FREE HOMESTEAD in WESTERN CANADA, or buy some of the best wheat lands on the continent, and become a producer.

The average yield of wheat this year will be about twenty bushels to the acre. The oat and barley crop will also yield abundantly. Splendid climate, good schools, and churches, excellent marketing facilities.

Apply for information to SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or to CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. MACLAN, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson street, St. Paul, Minn. Author'zed Canadian Government Agents.

Please say where you saw this advertisement.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment heals Old Sores quickly.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures Sprains and Strains.

OLD MEXICO

If you travel at all you cannot afford to miss Old Mexico. You cannot see it better than now. As a winter resort Old Mexico is about as nearly perfect as climate and environment can make it. The quaint customs and characteristics of the people, the historic places are associated with every place you visit, all combine to make each minute of your trip an enjoyable one.

The rates are reasonable and many privileges in the way of stop-overs and side trips are permissible.

I have some very attractive literature about "Sights and Scenes in Old Mexico" that I would like to send you. May I?

I would like to talk to you and tell you more about Old Mexico, but as that is impossible, drop me a line and I'll be pleased to give you the desired information.

There are other inducements too, in the way of through Katy sleepers from St. Louis to Mexico City that I would like you to know about. Write me today.

"KATY" ST. LOUIS, MO.

Strawberry and Vegetable Dealers

The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 12, in which is described the best territory in this country for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at Dubuque, Iowa, requesting a copy of "Circular No. 12." J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE NEW NORTH:

PARK & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

C. M. PARK, EDITOR AND MANAGER

ADVERTISING RATES.

DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS—For a contract of three months or less, twenty cents per column inch for each insertion.

FOR A SIX MONTHS' CONTRACT, fifteen cents per column inch for each insertion.

FOR A YEARLY CONTRACT, ten cents per column inch for each insertion.

In addition to the above all composition n display ads in excess of three minutes per inch, will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL MILWAUKEE.

The Sentinel prints a letter from Judge Lyon, former president of the State Board of Control and says:

That the state legislature should take closer control of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls in this city, and that a majority of the managers should be appointed by the governor, is the belief of Judge William P. Lyon, formerly president of the board of control of this state. He believes that the need for this change in management is illustrated by the recent action of the board of women managers in refusing to reelect Mrs Emma F. Bland as superintendent, and he has written the following letter of protest against the dismissal of Mrs. Bland, the letter being dated at Eden Vale, Cal., Dec. 10:

I have learned that Mrs. Emma F. Bland, who for several years has been the superintendent of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls in Milwaukee, has ceased to hold that position by reason of the adverse action of a majority present of the board of managers of this institution at a recent meeting. I deeply regret this action, for I do not believe there existed any just ground for it, and I am satisfied that the best interests of the inmates of the school are not promoted by it.

While a member of the state board of control and during the seven years of Mrs. Bland's term of service as such superintennent, I necessarily became familiar with her work as such, and I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, she was a most capable, faithful and successful official. She has had a large experience in such work as her position imposed upon her, and she was deeply conscious of the obligations she was under to the unfortunate girls who were placed in her charge, and to the state whose wards they were. She managed them with prudence and tact, and she left upon hundreds of them for good the benign influence of her ability and devotion to her duty.

Her separation from the school I must regard a calamity to the school, and a loss to the public service. However, I earnestly hope that a place may be found for her, suited to her qualifications and worth, in some state charitable or reformatory institution, so that the public may not lose her valuable services in the care of its unfortunate words in those institutions.

In the light of the transactions above mentioned, were I still a citizen of Wisconsin, I should earnestly urge that the legislature ought to take closer control of the Industrial School for Girls than it has heretofore done. I would so urge because of the fact that the institution is supported by the state and by the counties thereof from which its inmates are committed to it, and yet is almost absolutely governed by a private corporation. It is, therefore, at least a quasi state institution, and the state should participate more directly in its government. The Milwaukee Hospital for the insane (of which Dr. White is superintendent) sustains a similar relation to the state, and its trustees (who constitute the governing board) are all appointed by the governor. My opinion is that a majority of the managers of the Industrial school should be appointed by the same authority—and all of them should be appointed for specified terms of office. Respectfully,

WILLIAM P. LYON.

This board of managers of the school I believe, consists of thirty-one members, really self-appointed and self-perpetuating. That is, whenever a member's term expires the balance of the board may elect and usually re-elect the some member. Thus, changing work, so to speak, they reappoint each other.

The system is all wrong, and any institution disbursing state money should be under state control. Mrs. Bland's dismissal was undoubtedly unjust as Judge Lyon states, and was probably owing to some petty figures o' this self-constituted board.

If the subject comes before the legislature this winter, as seems probable, we trust our members, Senator Wright and Assemblyman Everett will carefully investigate it, and be found on the side of right.

GOV. LAFOLLETTE FOR SENATOR.

It is best to send LaFollette this winter. The west wants him in Washington. So does the south. Roosevelt needs him in Washington. It was not at first the judgment of the Teller that Governor LaFollette should be sent to the United States senate this winter. It was thought best that he finish the task assigned him as governor. The Teller had laid out for Congressman Cooper to succeed Quarles in the Senate and have Spooner's seat reserved for LaFollette. But there are other considerations. Cooper is wanted where he is. He can do as good and effective service in the house as in the senate.—Lancaster Teller.

Governor LaFollette would do excellent service in the Senate on the socalled Cooper-Quarles bill, and in fact on any question where the people's rights are concerned.

He has given the best ten years of his life for the people's interests. He has taken no time to accumulate a fortune but has devoted his energies to his ideas of what the people need in a true, representative government. While some of his sentiments are not incorporated in laws, they can be before March 4th, 1905, when the next congress convenes, and then Governor LaFollette can afford to go higher.

In my opinion, he is the only man who stood squarely on the platform adopted by the regular Republican, (or gymnasium) convention, that a majority of the members of the legislature will agree upon. And there is no doubt that Governor LaFollette's consent to accept the election to the senate would settle the question within five ballots.

The Teller might add to its list of "wants" that a majority of the Republicans of Wisconsin want Governor LaFollette for U. S. Senator.

A PARCELS POST.

One of the great needs of the present time is the establishment of a parcels post, such as the countries of the old world have inaugurated and carried on for years.

The postal rate now on merchandise, one cent an ounce, sixteen cents per pound, with packages limited to four pounds in weight, is simply a measure in the interests of express companies, among our greatest monopolies and extortionists.

The parcel rates are simply kept as they are to satisfy and appease these express companies which are overworking their employees at very low wages. The dividends declared by the companies are very large and the stock has advanced more than fifty per cent in the last decade. The contributors to this condition are the lack of postal facilities for packages, the excessive rates charged by all companies, the great amount of labor required of employees and low salaries for the same.

It might be said that the establishment of a parcels post would place additional burdens on postal clerks, another class of overworked, underpaid officials. That is true, but the government could well afford to provide for that by as many additional clerks as the service might require.

I believe our member of congress Hon. W. E. Brown, as a fair minded, just man, would favor a parcels post, with the thought of benefit to the whole people, and I hope such a measure may become a law.

Ex-Mayor Ames of Minneapolis has stood five trials for graft and malfeasance in office. and the jury has failed to agree in every trial. The ex-mayor thinks he will go free now, as five trials ought to be enough to satisfy any county attorney.

The last mortgage against Dowie's Zion has been satisfied. The amount was $140.000. Dowie says that now it is fair sailing for his cause and seems to think that his giant co-operative scheme will continue. If it holds together ten more years it will be a modern wonder.

A Continual Strain.

Many men and women are constantly subjected to what they commonly term "a continual strain" because of some financial or family trouble. It wears and distresses them both mentally and physically, affecting their nerves badly and bringing on liver and kidney ailments with the attendant evils of constipation, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, low vitality and despondency. They cannot, as a rule, get rid of this "continual strain," but they can remedy its health-destroying effects by taking frequent doses of Green's August Flower. It tones up the liver, stimulates the kidneys, insures healthy bodily functions, gives vim and spirit to one's whole being, and eventually dispels the physical or mental distress caused by that "continual strain." Trial bottle of August Flower, 25c; regular size, 75c. For sale by J. J. Reardon.

Who's afraid:

This is the title of a beautiful steel engraving, issued by the Chicago & North-Western Railway, that will please the little folks and be an adornment to the nursery. It is 6x9 inches in size, printed on heavy card with wide margins, suitable for framing. Sent to any address on receipt of four cents in postage by W. B. Kniskern, passenger traffic manager, Chicago.

Very low Excursion Rates to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo,

Via the North-Western Line, will be in effect from all stations January 7, 8 and 9, 1905, with favorable return limits, on account of Annual Conventions, National Live Stock and Wool Growers' Associations. Two fast trains through to Colorado daily, only one night. For full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Special Holiday Excursion Rates for Students and Teachers,

Via the North-Western line. Excursion tickets will be sold at low rates on presentation of proper certificates issued by the educational institution. For full particulars as to dates of sale, limits, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

PHYSICIANS

J. M. HOGAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office: BUMAR BUILDING. Telephone: 252

T. R. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets

T. R. WELCH,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Dunn & Wood's Hardware Store
Rhinelander, Wis.

H. L. GARNER,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Merchants State Bank Building.
Rhinelander, Wis.

C. H. O'CONNOR,
DENTIST.
Office Corner Stevens and Davenport Sts Over Horr's store.

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Merchants State Bank building

S. S. MILLER,
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Collections sharply looked after.
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L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
Rhinelander

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections
Rhinelander, Wis

Contest Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
WAUSAU, WIS., Oct. 28th, 1904.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by West Lathrop, contestant, against homestead entry No. 10965, made August 14th, 1903, for NW¼ NW¼ and Lot 3, Section 21, Township 38, N. Range 7, E. by Almona R. Smart, contestee, in which it is alleged that Almona R. Smart, has not lived upon or cultivated any of said land for over a year last past, nor in any manner improved said tract as required by law, but has during said period, wholly abandoned the same, and that said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the army, navy, or marine corps, of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman, or marine, during the war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on December 26, 1904, before Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, (and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on December 29, 1904, before) the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Wausau, Wisconsin.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.
n24-d29. HENRY G. McCROSSEN, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
November 22, 1904

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 20th, 1904, viz: William A. Trabant, of Tomahawk, Wisconsin, who made H. E. No. 9570, for Lots 6 and 7 Sec. 15, Tp. 37, N. R. 8, East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Herman Feike, Henry Wahker, Frank Dawson, Otto Kranz, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
November 8th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 23, 1904, viz: William Earker of Three Lakes, who made H. E. No. 9318 for the NW¼, sec. 25 Twp. 38 N. R. 11 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Federer, Chas. Russell, Frank McNach and Emil Kloes, all of Three Lakes, Wisconsin.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT:

Notice is hereby given that at a regular term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the Court House in Rhinelander, in said County on the 3rd day of January, 1905, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Matilda Zamach for letters of administration of the estate of August Zamach deceased.

Dated Dec. 2, 1904.

LEVI J. BILLINGS,
d8-29. County Judge.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
December 20, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on January 28th, 1905, viz: William McNabb, of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 9528, for the S½ NE¼ Sec. 3 Tp. 36, N. R. 10 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Aaron Lashable, William Kalckachm, James McHugh, Louis Miller, all of Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

d22-j26. JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

When you want a pleasant laxative take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT THE

REDUCTION SALE.

Our store is packed with many nice things suitable for Gifts. The large business we do keeps our stock new and up-to-date at all times, therefore it is for your own benefit to do your shopping here, especially when you get the best merchandise at prices far below those of any other store in town. Take advantage of the prevailing low prices at this sale.

H. M. BUCK'S

CLOTHING HOUSE

16 W. Davenport St., - - RHINELANDER, WIS.

RHINELANDER, WIS., Dec. 1, 1904.

To the Public and my many Patrons:

Commencing Jan. 1, 1905, we shall conduct our business upon a strictly cash basis. Past experience fully convinces us that a credit business is disastrous, not only to the merchant, but to the customer as well, and that the sooner all affairs of trade are transacted for a cash consideration and small profits, the better it will be for all concerned.

The extra labor and expenses; the annoyance, dissatisfaction and worry; the loss of interest on capital invested—all of which attend a credit system—can be avoided only by selling for cash or its equivalent in marketable produce and giving the customer the benefit.

We feel sure that the plan upon which we propose to conduct our business in the future, will in a short time meet with your hearty approval and co-operation.

We are making the announcement to all our patrons and would be pleased to have you call and get our prices on goods sold for cash.

Thanking you for your liberal patronage in the past and trusting that we may be able to continue to please you in the future, we remain.

Sincerely yours,
W. H. DURKEE & CO.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

Our Christmas goods are now on exhibition. Something for old and young.

All the latest books, also stationary and fancy articles of all kinds. Fine assortment of all kinds. Fine assortment of fresh candies, etc.

See our stock before deciding upon your Christmas purchase.

BRONSON, Stationer

L. Emmerling.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

FISH AND GAME.

Orders by Telephone promptly filled. We deliver to any part of the city

GO TO

G.P.ALEXANDER

FOR HIGH CLASS WALL PAPER
BURLAP AND CRASH
PLATE AND ROOM MOULDING

Competent Workmen Employed.

Get my prices before going Elsewhere

G. P. ALEXANDER
125 SOUTH STEVENS STREET

WISCONSIN BLUE GRASS LAND CO.

OWN AND OFFER FOR SALE

FARMING, GRAZING AND TIMBER LANDS

Choice Lake Fronts on the finest lakes in Oneida and Vilas County. Prices Low. Terms Easy. Maps and Literature will be sent on application.

EAGLE RIVER: Capt. Dan Graham, Manager.
RHINELANDER: Olof Rosen, Manager

Reason, the First,

We need the business and we can serve you better than anyone else

So call up 'phone 93 and let us get your bundle.

Rhinelander Steam Laundry.

THE CITY IN BRIEF

Dr. S. R. Stone was in Crandon Saturday.

Dr. P. B. Stewart was in Monico, Thursday.

Miss Anna Walsh is home from Ogema to spend the holidays.

Dr. H. Johnson of Glen Flora was a Rhinelander visitor, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Schafer of Bundy were in Rhinelander, Saturday.

Thos. McDermott, Sr., is reported very ill at his home on Mercer street.

F. Barton and J. F. Mickalski of Tomahawk were in the city Thursday.

Mrs. Murphy has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Aug. Tuschow in Tomahawk.

W. L. Morris and L. A. DeGuire of Appleton transacted business here, Saturday.

Go to Gilligan's hall early next Tuesday afternoon and take your pick of costumes.

Wilson's orchestra will furnish music for a dancing party to be given Monday evening in Eagle River.

Mrs. M. H. Greenly returned Tuesday morning to her home in Minneapolis, after a visit with Mrs. E. O. Brown.

About three inches of snow fell Monday night, just enough to insure good sleighing and cause the teamsters to smile.

Mrs. W. H. Gilligan, Jr., who has been in the state of Washington for several weeks visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, has returned to this city.

There will be Christmas services at St. Mary's Catholic church at eight and ten o'clock, Sunday morning, also midnight mass Saturday night Dec. 24th.

Martin McElroy of State Line was in Rhinelander, Saturday. He is engaged in logging and expects to cut about two million feet before the end of the season.

Russell Juno of Minocqua, a printer employed on the Times of that city, was in Rhinelander for a few hours Monday.

Owen Ryan will not return to Catawba to work for the Arpin Lumber Co., but intends to leave soon on an extended business trip to Northern Michigan.

Will Dockery, who is employed on the Coeur de Alene, Idaho, Journal, has come back to Wisconsin to remain during the holidays with his people in Eagle River.

If you haven't time to prepare Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, it is now made in tablet form also. Get a package already to use. Makes you well; keeps you well. 35cts. J. J. Reardon.

Dr. W. D. O'Connor of Ladysmith was in the city for a short time this week the guest of his brother Dr. C. H. O'Connor. He was enroute from a visit with his mother in Eagle River.

The local Northwestern switch engine broke down while at work in the yards, Saturday and was sent "dead" to the shops. A locomotive of a newer type has been ordered in its place.

Henry Reeves, a horse dealer from Boscobel, Crawford Co., was in the city this week with several teams of heavy draught horses and a fine pair of drivers which he disposed of to local parties.

Mrs. T. R. Lindsay and Miss S MacDougal of Sault Ste. Marie, were in the city Sunday on their way to a visit with Tomahawk friends. Mrs. Lindsay's husband is one of the "Soo's" leading physicians.

Wm. Garland of the North side is again able to be among friends after an illness of over two months duration. At one time his condition was regarded as very critical and fears were entertained for his recovery.

The Stevens Point Business College has decided to guarantee a good position to every young man enrolling with them for their complete course during the next few months. Write for information concerning their special offer.

J. J. Remo of the Fashion restaurant, intends to leave shortly after New Year's for Minneapolis where he will take a six week's surveying course. John spends much of his time in the woods and has already a fair knowledge of the work.

FOR SALE:—I have for sale 58 acres of good farming land located about one mile from city limits in section 29, town 37, range 9, E. 50 acres of said tract is cleared and seeded down. Good stone cellar. Can give good figures on same as the owner is going to leave city.

GUST. SWEDBURG, City Clerk. d15-35.

The schools in Monico have closed owing to the epidemic of diphtheria which is reported to be prevalen there. Two children of M. Kelley's are said to have the disease in a very severe form—while a number of other children are slightly ill—it is thought with the same affliction.

Mrs. A. Donaldson entertained a company of lady friends at a five course dinner Saturday evening, at her home on King street. Covers were laid for eighteen. The house was very beautifully decorated with roses and smilax, with potted plants much in evidence. For the occasion, Willson's harp orchestra rendered a number of charming musical selections. As a hostess Mrs. Donaldson has few superiors, and her social gatherings always prove the source of profound enjoyment.

Miss Fae Shafer leaves today for Milwaukee.

D. M. Hyde of Appleton was in the city Thursday.

George Langley of Merrill was in the city, Friday.

For a nice clean smoke, get a "Pride of Rhinelander."

Attorney A. W. Shelton was in Milwaukee during the week.

C. E. McKenney, the Appleton tailor, called on his customers in the city Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Browne have been in Milwaukee and Chicago during the week.

Attorney John Barnes spent a few days of last week on legal business in Ladysmith.

Mrs. F. T. Coon has returned from an extended visit among relatives at her former home in Berlin.

Dr. and Mrs. Bellis of Bundy visited friends and did Christmas shopping in the city Saturday.

Louis Peters, a clerk in Mather Bros.' store at State Line, called on friends in the city Thursday.

Mrs. Gus. Urbanke and children were called to Antigo Friday morning by the illness of a relative.

Place your orders now if you want green 16 inch wood, hard or soft.
tf. BROWN BROS. LBR. CO.

Alderman Andrew Olson, who has been confined to the house with a bad cold, is now able to be about again.

The plant of the Wisconsin Veneer Co. has been closed down for repairs. Operations will be resumed in about ten days.

F. A. Lowell will attend the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association to be held next week in Milwaukee.

Miss Sadie Hamilton arrived Friday from Big Rapids, Mich., where she is attending school, to spend Christmas with her people.

Fred McDill is driving the American Express Company's wagon while Seth Morrison is assisting in the office during the holiday rush.

Wausau people here this week were J. B. Dunnigan, S. P. Templeton, W. D. Kollock, W. S. Cudlipp, E. M. James, C. E. Gill and P. Stadler.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Kolden will entertain their fathers, O. H. Kolden of Iola, and A. Peterson of Nelsonville at their home on S. Pelham street.

Miss Mamie Cahill, who has been in the city for several weeks, guest at the M. Langdon residence, left Thursday morning for her home in Grand Rapids.

Misses Esther Newell, Ethel Holland and Bessie Miller, who are attending the Oshkosh Normal school, are home to remain until after New Years.

George Willson of Hermansville, Mich., was in Rhinelander, Friday disposing of several car loads of cord wood which will be shipped to this city later in the season.

The pictures you send to your friends should be the best, and Chase's ground floor gallery is the place to get them. Special prices for the Holidays. Call soon. tf.

Henry Lindstrom of Gladstone, Mich., was in the city Thursday and Friday. He has secured employment in one of our mills and will move his family here in the spring.

William Hanson, the young man who was injured at the paper mill last week, left Saturday morning for his home in Grand Rapids. He will return here when he is able to resume work.

Roy Lockwood has resigned his position at Shannon's grocery and gone to Aniwa to work in the big general store of the Edwards Lumber Co. Charles Chafee succeeds him at Shannon's.

Several of the little school friends of Master Lewis Fenelon, accorded him a pleasant surprise at his home on Frederick street last Wednesday evening. Games and amusements of of various kinds were indulged in.

Arthur Chatterton, who attends the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Mich., will be home for the holidays. His brother Herbert, who works for J. H. Qneal & Co. in Minneapolis, will also be here for Christmas.

Removes the microbes which impoverishes the blood and circulation. Stops all trouble that interferes with nutrition. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cts. Tea or tablet form. J. J. Reardon.

A banquet following the election of officers, was served in the I. O. F. lodge rooms, Wednesday evening. W. D. Joslin was elected delegate to the state convention of the order which convenes at La Crosse next June.

If you desire to obtain a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, shorthand and business in general as well as having a good position guaranteed you, write to the Stevens Point Business College for information concerning their special offer to young men.

FOR SALE:—At a bargain, part of lot five, section 21-37-9 with the following buildings. Three large ice houses, a two story square frame house with furnace and large barn also lot 10, section 26-37-8 adjoining. All in city limits. For particulars enquire of H. E. KEPPLER.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen, residents of Frederick street, died Thursday morning. The funeral was held from St. Mary's church, Friday afternoon and interment made in the Catholic cemetery. The little one's death came as a severe blow to the parents, who have the sympathy of many friends.

Ben Lago will spend Christmas in Antigo.

D. Flan of Merrill was in the city Thursday.

A. J. Moon has returned from a visit in Antigo.

Steve Jewell spent Sunday at his home in Antigo.

Dr. Garner looked after his practice in Monico, Thursday.

Cottage to rent, good location.
tf. F. A. LOWELL.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes were in Milwaukee during the week.

G. H. Dawson of Kaukauna was a Rhinelander visitor, Thursday.

FOR SALE:—Two light horses, cheap. A. W. BROWN.

Lenn Markham has resumed his position at the Hub Clothing Store.

Attend the masquerade ball at Gilligan's Hall, Tuesday evening, Dec. 27th.

W. G. Foss of Armstrong Creek transacted business in the city, Friday.

G. W. Waterman and niece of Friendship are visiting at the home of Mrs. Isaac Tuttle.

A. W. Shelton spent a good portion of last week in Madison in business before the supreme court.

Walter Wilcox, an employe in one of the Brown Bros.' camps, is ill at the home of friends in this city.

W. S. Lockhart, a well known resident of Sturgeon Bay, was in Rhinelander on business Saturday.

Mrs. E. Hass and daughter, Miss Ada, leave today for Stevens Point to spend the Yule tide among relatives.

Mrs. E. O. Brown gave a five o'clock tea Thursday afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. H. Greenly of Minneapolis.

Percy Boynton returned Saturday from New Lisbon where he had been summoned a few days previous by the death of his mother.

Albert Bruhnstelt of Grand Rapids has been visiting the past few days at the home of Lisister, Mrs Wright, also at Wm. Bruhnstelt's.

C. C. Yawkey of Hazelhurst, whose name is prominently identified with the lumber industry of Northern Wisconsin, was in the city Thursday.

Chas. Lau of the Salsich & Wilson Company of Star Lake, was in the city Thursday for a few house, enroute to the southern part of the state.

Rev. D. O. Deitzman of the Free Methodist church conducted services in Monico, Thursday. Rev. Deitzman will hereafter confine his work entirely to this city.

John Hickey, local manager of the Grand Union Tea Co., has resigned his position and has been succeeded by Chas. Brown, lately employed by the company at Antigo.

Julius Edwin, head sawyer for the Robbins Lumber Company's mill, leaves Saturday morning for his home in Marinette, to remain over Sunday with his people.

Saw mill and other property for sale. Situated on the "Soo" line in good timber district. No competition. For particulars inquire of C. E. Lovett, Prentice, Wisconsin. tf

Miss Lola Billings, teacher in the State Public School at Sparta, is expected home Saturday to spend the holiday vacation at the home of her parents, Judge and Mrs. L. J. Billings.

Albert Scholtz, employed at the paper mill had the misfortune to badly injure his left hand, while at work last Tuesday. It is thought that it will be necessary to amputate one of his fingers.

Miss Nellie Rolleson departed Thursday morning for her home in Amherst to remain until the holidays. Miss Rolleson is a trained nurse and for the past two months followed her profession in this city.

Dr. J. L. Elliott, formerly of Ceylon, Wis., has decided to locate here and will take Dr. C. D. Packard's practice. Dr. Elliott comes here very highly recommended as a successful young physician and surgeon.

A. Hein of Tony, one of the lumbermen, who operates extensively along the "Soo" line, was at the Rapids House, Thursday. The bulk of Mr. Hein's interest is centered at Tony, where he controls a large saw mill, a general store and hotel.

Don't buy a lot of cheap candy for your little ones Christmas and next day pay doctor bills. Buy the purest and best Candy you can buy at
Kirk's
Kandy
Kitchen

Cards have been received by friends announcing the marriage of Miss Maud Clark to Mark P. Ke Van at Oakland, Cal., on Nov. 22nd. Miss Clark is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Clark, formerly well known residents of Rhinelander, who moved to the west three years ago.

The window trimmers in the city stores have been busily engaged during the week and as the result of their labors some very attractive displays have been arranged. Along Brown and Davenport streets the decorations are most brilliant and add greatly toward inspiring one with the true holiday spirit.

N. A. Anderson of Stillwater, Minn., the well known railroad contractor, who was at one time a resident of this city, was in Rhinelander Sunday. Mr. Anderson is now building a thirty mile extension of the Northwestern road from Mercer, Iron Co. The line will cost when complete in the neighborhood of $250,000.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Souvenir postal cards at Axel Lindegren's.

The ice on Boom Lake is said to be eighteen inches thick.

Miss Mae Brown is home from Wellesly for the holidays.

Frank Bryant spent a portion of the week in Hazelhurst.

E. Harrington of Tony was in the city on business, Saturday.

Mrs. T. B. McIndoe entertained the Pricillas at a social gathering Tuesday evening.

Congressman W. E. Brown is expected from Washington to spend Christmas.

Rev. John D. Jung held services in the German Lutheran church in Eagle River, Sunday.

Mrs. Ed. Brazil and daughter, Miss Nellie, of Bundy, were in the city shopping, Saturday.

Clerk of the Court, E. C. Sturdevant, was in Wausau on business at the land office, Monday.

Mrs. F. T. Coon gave a dinner for a company of lady friends at Hotel Fuller, Friday evening.

Miss Kate Nalsh, who teaches at Armstrong Creek will enjoy Christmas under the parental roof.

Miss Rice of Pratt Junction was entertained by her friend, Miss Anna Jennings in the city, Sunday.

Mrs. Jas. Craney of Grand Rapids, Wis., is visiting her cousin Mrs. Jas. Hickey on the south side this week.

John Jansen of Manawa, superintendent of logging operations for the Brooks & Ross Co., was in the city Monday.

Guy Bloom will be home this week from La Crosse where he is attending business college, to stay until the New Year.

Misses Burns and O'Leary, saleladies at Spafford & Cole's store will spend Christmas at their homes in Wausau.

Patrick Stapleton of Beuna Visto, Portage county, is in the city to make a visit with his son, Major Stapleton and family.

A BARGAIN:—Two story frame house convenient for two families, waterworks upstairs and downstairs. Corner lots on Mason street, enquire of H. E. KEPPLER.
d15-22

The first masquerade ball of the season will be held at Gilligan's hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27th. Music will be by Willson's full orchestra of this city. A costumer will be at the hall the afternoon and evening of the ball with costumes to rent.

The transient patronage at the hotels in this city has not been very flourishing during the present week owing to the approaching holiday season. Most of the traveling men will enjoy the Christmas and New Year's festivities at their homes throughout the state.

Kloes & Heaney Lumber Co's saw mill machinery arrived this week from Atlanta, Ga. Part of it was broken and the saws and other articles were missing when the shipment reached this point. This will cause much delay to the mill company.—Three Lakes Advance.

Owing to the army of holiday shoppers invading the city stores this week, our merchants have found it necessary to increase their working forces in nearly all departments. Christmas trade is said to be the best in some years, even eclipsing that of last season, which was very heavy. The past year, has on the whole, been a very prosperous one for Rhinelander people and it is safe to add that there is not a home in the city that Santa Claus will fail to visit.

M. Marquardt, the veteran cigar manufacturer, reports a steady demand for his new brand the "Old Man's Favorite" and that the sales for the past month have been far ahead of expectations. It is a smoke that meets with popular favor where ever introduced. For the holiday trade Mr. Marquardt has prepared neat boxes, containing twenty-five of the "Favorites," which would make a most suitable gift for gentlemen friends.

The only high grade Baking Powder made at a moderate price.

Calumet Baking Powder

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK

Is full of quality, variety, beauty and good taste. It is easy to select from, supplies exactly what you want, and it would be a mistake to buy before you see it. Remember this splendid assortment contains The Right Thing for Every Person, old middle-aged or young

CRUSOE'S DEPT. STORE

The leading cigar in this section is the "Pride of Rhinelander."

Supt. F. W. Norris, of the Sulphite Mill, Rhinelander Paper Company, expects his family will arrive from Rumford Falls, Me., today.

Pocket book left at Spafford & Cole's store. Owner can have same by claiming property and paying for this notice. d22.

Miss Edna Brown will be here from Downer College to remain until after New Year with her parents, Congressman and Mrs. W. E. Brown.

G. W. Stormfels, expert piano tuner, graduate of Boston school of piano tuning. Leave order with
tf. CARLING MUSIC STORE.

Frank Kendutch, who was formerly employed by the "Soo" railway company as day operator at this station, was in the city Tuesday.

Mrs. E. Shafer, who is holding on a homestead near Tomahawk Lake, will spend the next two weeks in this city with her mother Mrs. Brown on Anderson street.

Frank Rogers and son Philip who left here last fall to engage in the mercantile business in Stevens Point have disposed of their interests there and have returned to this city.

Leave your order for Plum Puddings at Kirk's Bakery for Christmas

I wish to call attention to my advertisement in another column of this paper and to state that on and after Jan 1st, 1905, I will sell for cash only. W. H. DURKEE & CO.

Enroll at the Stevens Point Business College Jan. 3rd. This school is making a special offer to young men guaranteeing them a good position when they complete their work. Send for particulars and a copy of their new catalog just received from the printers.

The colony of Rhinelander young people who are enrolled at the University of Wisconsin are expected from Madison, Friday to spend the holiday vacation at their respective homes. They are Misses Florence Miller and Signa Segerstrom, Messrs. Gerry Browne, Webb, Brown, Edward Malone, Arthur Langdon and Douglass Anderson. Misses Mary and Florence McRae will remain in Madison.

For a nice Christmas present get a box of twenty five "Pride of Rhinelander" cigars. For sale over NEW NORTH office or 'phone 63.
J. M. BAKER.

Buy the best Candy for Christmas the best is none too good. Kirk's
Kandy
Kitchen.

Indian curios of all kinds at Lindegren's.

Burnt Leather work—many handsome designs at Lindegren's.
d15-22. J. M. BAKER.

Rev. Alexander of Morgan Park, will preach in the Baptist church Dec. 25th and Jan. 1st. In English in the morning and Swedish in the evening.

A Christmas tree for the little folks will be among the many pleasing features of the special service at the Swedish Lutheran church Sunday evening.

When you feel like singing—sing,
Sighing will never pleasure bring,
Learn to laugh, you can laugh and laugh right
By taking Rocky Mountain Tea at night.
J. J. Reardon.

If you are a young man and desire to enroll at a business college, do not do so without you are guaranteed the very best instructions and a position when you complete your work. This you can get at the Stevens Point Business College; the school with the reputation of placing every graduate.

Rubert Swanson, who is studying for the ministry at Rock Island, Ill., is expected here this week to conduct Christmas and New Year services at the Swedish Lutheran church. Since J. W. Johnson's resignation which took effect last summer, the pulpit has remained vacant, and we understand that strong efforts will be made by members of the church to have the place refilled before spring.

M. W. Waite, Field Supt. for the Penn. Mutual Life Insurance Company, was in Rhinelander Monday of this week in the interests of that excellent institution. Mr. Waite recently returned from a trip through the South, and has nothing but words of praise for that region, especially of the rice industry of southern Louisiana and Texas. He is an old time publisher and thoroughly nequainted with the newspaper field of Wisconsin, his native state. He says, "We have much to feel thankful for this year—for living in so great a nation, residents of so grand a state, and particularly for the magnificent victory at the polls Nov. 8. Governor Robert M. La Follette is not a stranger to the people of this Union," he said, "and his reelection as Governor is hailed with gratitude by her denizens everywhere." Mr. Waite is a well-posted affable gentleman and we were pleased to make his nequaintance.

Smoke "Pride of Rhinelander."

NOTICE.

Miss Spencer has a line of hand decorated china suitable for Christmas gifts, on sale at Dunn & Wood's hardware store. Prices ranging from $1.50 to $12.00.

JOB PRINTING.

This office is prepared to do all kinds of job printing. We have just received a new supply of job type and other material for this work and solicit your patronage.

Colds

"I had a terrible cold and could hardly breathe. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it gave me immediate relief."
W. C. Layton, Sidell, Ill.

How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. Stop this tendency by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

Acute colds often cause constipation, bilious attacks, indigestion. Ayer's Pills will give prompt relief.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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HOTEL GAGEN

GAGEN, WIS.

HUGO MEISWINKEL, - Proprietor.

Rates $1.00 per day.
First-class Accommodations.

CHRISTMAS

At Solberg & Kolden's

If you are undecided upon what to purchase for relatives or friends as Christmas Presents call and inspect our stock in this line. We have a choice assortment of Toilet Boxes, Stag Horn Goods, Gentlemen's Smoking Sets, and many other things too numerous to mention. Our force of clerks has been greatly increased and we would be pleased to show you our Christmas Goods.

We have just received a fine line of Buster Brown Stock Collars, that we invite you to inspect.

Don't forget our Graphaphone contest. Come and guess on the number of eyelets in the globe.

We wish you a Merry Xmas and Happy New Year, thank you for past patronage and hope for a continuance of the same.

SOLBERG & KOLDEN

NEW NORTH.

Page & Co., Publishers.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN

HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK IN BRIEF

SUMMARY OF MOST INTERESTING EVENTS OF PAST SEVEN DAYS.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

Progress of the Russo-Japanese War in the Far East—News from All Parts of the Union and the Latest Foreign Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The senate, by a vote of 44 to 23, passed the Philippine civil government bill. In the house the senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were agreed to.

In the senate a number of private bills and a few bills of a semi-public character were passed, and there was some discussion of the pure food bill. The house adopted a resolution providing for the impeachment of Judge Charles Swayne, of the Northern district of Florida, for "high crimes and misdemeanors."

The senate committee on territories has authorized a favorable report on the statehood bill providing for the admission into the union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory to become the state of Oklahoma, and of Arizona and New Mexico, to become the state of Arizona.

Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, has abandoned his fight to reduce the representation of southern states in congress.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Capt. P. C. March, of the United States army, who has returned from the Japanese-Russian war, declares Gen. Kuroki is not dead.

Seven Russians arrived at Chefoo from Port Arthur with dispatches for the czar. They escaped from the fortress in an open boat.

That the Japanese may abandon the active siege of Port Arthur, having secured the destruction of the Russian fleet, is the opinion of people from the Kwantung peninsula reaching Chefoo.

Gen. Stoessel, the Russian military commander at Port Arthur, according to a dispatch from Chefoo, has again been wounded, this time by a rifle bullet. The wound is not serious.

Japanese are actively engaged in preparations to assault the main forts defending Port Arthur on the west. The city, as seen from 203-Metre hill, is almost deserted and presents a wide expanse of shattered buildings, and sunken warships dot the harbor.

A refugee from Port Arthur describes the city as all desolation and likens it to a sepulcher. He says the defenders still hope to hold out.

The battleship Sevastopol was torpedoed by Japanese ten times and disabled. The Japs lost two torpedo boats during the operation. Bombardment of Port Arthur has been renewed and a Russian torpedo boat sunk in the harbor.

Part of Togo's Japanese squadron has sailed to meet Russia's Baltic fleet.

A Russian naval commander describes the slaughter in the battle of 203-Metre hill, saying the Japanese seized the fort after losing 22,000 men and after a Russian loss of 2,000.

THE CHADWICK AFFAIR.

Under an order of court, Mrs. Chadwick will, from now until the time of her trial or arraignment, be rigidly excluded from all visitors, and even her son and nurse will be denied permission to see her.

Mrs. Chadwick was greeted by a hooting mob on her arrival in Cleveland and collapsed in her cell in jail after running a gauntlet of insults on the streets. Five more indictments were found against her and she says she will not accept bail.

Mrs. Chadwick and Barker Beckwith met in the Cleveland jail. She ignored his plea to tell the whole truth about her financial deals.

Mrs. Chadwick was arraigned in the federal court at Cleveland, pleaded not guilty and returned to jail. Beckwith and Spear entered the same plea, gave increased bail, and were released.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Roosevelt will keep Secretaries Shaw, Hitchcock and Wilson in the cabinet with others. Cortelyou's displacement of Wynne is the only change to be made after March 4.

Mormon witnesses in the Smoot inquiry admitted they would obey the president of the church before they would the law.

Judge E. H. Hammond, of the federal district court, Memphis, Tenn., died in New York after an illness of four days.

The Main hotel was burned at South McAlester, I. T., and Sam McCoy, a Choctaw Indian, a guest, perished. Loss, $50,000.

The Russian battleship Sevastopol, the last of the Port Arthur fleet, has been successfully torpedoed, according to a report received in Tokio.

Three persons are known to have been killed and four others seriously injured by the collapse of the suspension bridge across the Elk river, which connects East and West Charleston, W. Va.

Berlin has passed the 2,000,000 mark in the population of the city proper.

After 14 years of litigation George F. Harding, of Chicago, must pay his former wife more than $30,000 back alimony or be sent to jail for contempt of court.

Miss Eva Booth, the new commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, was given an enthusiastic welcome on her arrival in Chicago.

A small steamer was driven ashore in a gale off the coast of Scotland. The whole crew, numbering ten, were drowned.

Mrs. Bridget Daugherty, aged 75; her son James, aged 50, and her daughter, Anna, aged 45, were asphyxiated by natural gas at Springfield, O.

Rev. Luther H. Trowbridge, of Detroit, for 32 years editor and proprietor of the Christian Herald of that city, is dead in Los Angeles, Cal.

Ernest Terah Hooley, leader of English high finance, who amassed $50,000,000 in stock deals and lost it, was acquitted of fraud in a London court. An accomplice was given one year.

The steamer Glen Island was destroyed by fire in Long Island sound and nine persons perished, two being passengers. Twenty-two were rescued by courageous work on the part of the crew.

The Colorado supreme court threw out the entire vote of three more precincts in which the republicans charge fraud, giving that party control of the legislature and probably the governorship.

Bernard B. McGreery, of O'Neil, Neb., former president of the Elkhorn Valley bank, which closed its doors on Thanksgiving eve, was arrested at Phoenix, Ariz.

Pio Centra, the faithful attendant of the late Pope Leo XIII., died in Rome of apoplexy, thus fulfilling his own prediction that he would soon follow his master.

The police and cossacks in Moscow dispersed a demonstration of 3,000 students who had assembled in the principal streets and in front of the governor's palace. Three hundred of the students were arrested and 60 were injured.

M. S. McCartney, a patient at the state hospital for the insane at Lincoln, Neb., was strangled to death by a fellow patient.

Six river laborers were killed near Ashland, Ky., by drinking wood alcohol.

John Alexander Dowie asserts he has $21,000,000 in property at Zion City and denies that he is in financial straits.

Subscriptions are being taken up throughout England to care for the unemployed. The London fund, started by royalty, has reached $120,000.

Lumbermen of British Columbia will make a strong demand on the Canadian parliament for a duty on lumber imports from the United States.

J. J. Warren and his son, H. H. Warren, and Edward Bickerson, a merchant, were killed in a street fight at Rosa, Ark., growing out of a dispute over an account of 25 cents claimed by Bickerson.

John Clapp, formerly a National league baseball player, dropped dead at Ithaca, N. Y.

Because he kissed a fair customer, Hammond, Ind., women boycotted Louis Breskin, resulting in his bankruptcy.

Nearly all religious sects report larger percentage of increase in membership than in previous years, and in several of them the ratio of growth exceedes the ratio of increase in population.

Officers of the National Association of Retail Druggists issued a statement admitting that the evidence in the hands of the federal authorities of widespread sale of counterfeit drugs is absolutely convincing.

A blizzard along the Atlantic coast drove many ships ashore.

The body of a murdered girl, her features disfigured to prevent identification, was discovered on a Colorado mountain.

Three men were arrested at St. Cloud, Minn., on a charge of having robbed the bank of Rice, at Rice, Minn., of $2,000 in currency and several thousand dollars in negotiable securities.

Joseph Ryant and Paul Wienewsky, fishermen, were drowned in the Grand Traverse bay.

With the completion of the agricultural palace, which is now ready for occupancy, the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore., stands practically finished, so far as exhibit palaces are concerned.

The big ice gorge above Cincinnati broke and a great mass of ice moved down the river for several hours, threatening damage to property, but finally gorged again without having caused much loss.

The engine of a Wisconsin Central train became unmanageable at Chippewa Falls, Wis., and George Rosine, the fireman, and Walter Mohr, the brakeman, jumped from the cab. Rosine was instantly killed and Mohr was fatally injured.

James Connors, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Sweet, of Blackfoot, was executed at Boise, Idaho.

The body of former President Paul Kruger was interred with impressive ceremonies at Pretoria.

Will Jones, colored, was hanged at Helena, Ark., for the murder of A. W. Robertson.

Mr. Davis, the American consul at Alexandretta, who recently got into trouble with the Turkish authorities because he lowered the flag from the consulate during a celebration in honor of the sultan's birthday, will resign.

Augustus Macon, an attorney, died at Denver, Col., of acute stomach trouble, aged 72 years. He was a native of Kentucky and studied law in Abraham Lincoln's office.

One girl was killed, two fatally injured, and score of others hurt by jumping from windows during an explosion which wrecked Lloyd Adams & Simpson's toy pistol factory at Portsmouth, O.

Plans are forming for the establishment of an exhibition of American manufactures in Paris, France.

W. W. Kimball, pioneer of the piano and organ making business, died at his Chicago residence at the age of 76 years.

Newspapers of Sweden discuss the possibility of Prince Gustaf Adolph, heir apparent to the throne, marrying Miss Alice, daughter of President Roosevelt.

The Missouri supreme court affirmed the conviction of Harry A. Faulkner, former member of the St. Louis house of delegates, on a charge of perjury. As a result he must serve five years in the penitentiary.

In a head-end collision between two switch engines in the C., M. & St. P. yards at La Crosse, Wis., Henry Fidlin, an engineer, was killed. Two others were seriously injured.

The sultan of Turkey has limited the sale of bibles by Americans in his dominions.

The trial of Sasseneff, the murderer of Minister von Plehve, and Sikorifsky, the accomplice, was held in St. Petersburg. Sasseneff was sentenced to penal servitude for life, and Sikorifsky to 20 years' penal servitude.

The District of Columbia court of appeals affirmed the decision in the postal conspiracy cases of Machen, Lorenz and the two Groffs, who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the West Virginia penitentiary and to pay a fine of $10,000.

Mail Clerk George Burr, of New Albany, and Fireman Harry Hardin, of Jeffersonville, were fatally injured in a collision between a passenger train and a switch engine at Jeffersonville, Ind.

A great meeting was held at Carnegie hall, New York, in the interests of international arbitration. Archbishop Ireland and Oscar S. Straus were the principal speakers.

A Minneapolis man shot his fiancee dead and killed himself. Illness is supposed to have unbalanced his mind.

Weekly trade reviews show that holiday sales have reached an unusually large volume. Railroad traffic increases and collections are good. The number of unemployed men is growing less and fewer labor disputes exist.

Robert H. Patton, newly elected national chairman of the prohibition party, refuses the place. O. W. Stewart, the deposed leader, declines to call another meeting.

Owen Kelly, a wealthy Philadelphian, prominent in Irish societies and once a Clan na-Gael leader, has been missing since October 25. Violence is suggested as a clue to the mystery.

Henry Wellington Wack, who says he suffered in the recent slump of Amalgamated copper, asks the district attorney of New York to indict Thomas W. Lawson.

A fast mail train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway was wrecked near Bristol, Ill. One person was killed outright, two fatally injured and a number of mail clerks bruised. The wreck was caused by a spreading of the rails.

The contract for the sale of the property offered by the world's fair company to a Chicago wrecking company for $450,000, has been signed in St. Louis and the first payment of $100,000 made.

August Belmont has been elected president of the National Civic Federation to succeed the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna.

Fire in Goshen, Ind., destroyed Hawk's hardware store, Hawk's Electric company, Collin's saloon and the Globe Milling company. The loss is about $100,000.

Wireless telegraph messages were sent from Kansas City to Cleveland, 725 miles, without relaying. This is said to be the longest distance overland ever covered.

Three men lost their lives and four others were terribly scalded by a rush of steam and boiling water in the fire room of the battleship Massachusetts, lying at the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia.

Philip Weinseimer, former president of the New York Building Trades alliance, who has been in the Tombs since October 15 last under sentence to Sing Sing for extortion, was released in $16,000 cash bail.

Horace Wolcott Robbins, lawyer and well-known landscape artist, is dead at his home in New York. He was a native of Mobile, Ala., where he was born in 1842.

A loss of between $150,000 and $200,000 was caused in Cincinnati by a fire which destroyed the Ohio Seat company's plant and the Rudolph Surre Anchor tannery.

Disease of the spine, attributed to an injury received in a football game, has caused the death at Lakewood, N. J., of Augustus F. Holly, Jr., a former member of the Princeton team.

Acting presumably for the bondholders, Henry Jayne purchased the Muscatine North & South railroad at receiver's sale in Muscatine, Ia. The price paid was $104,000.

Roosevelt's plurality in the state of New York was 175,552, as shown by the official returns. That of Higgins for governor was 80,500, Parker is shown to have run nearly 45,000 behind Herrick.

The prohibitionist national executive committee practically asked for the resignation of Oliver W. Stewart, national chairman, though freeing him from all charge of misappropriation of funds.

A postal clerk in New York found papers worth $20,000 in a trunk he bought for four dollars at auction.

In a conference of New York republican leaders to discuss the United States senatorship 17 voted in favor of former Gov. Black for the toga, only seven favoring Senator Depew.

A treaty of arbitration between Italy and the United States has been signed.

A lone highwayman held up the bank of Chisholm, Minn., during business hours and secured $2,200. He forced Cashier Greiser into the vault at the muzzle of a revolver.

In an article on "Violence in Labor Conflicts," Slason Thompson says that during the 21 months from January 1, 1902, to October 1, 1904, 198 persons have been killed, 1,536 injured, and 6,114 arrested.

Led by a girl, 18 revolutionary conspirators resisted an attack by the police in Odessa, with the result that seven of the revolutionists and three policemen were killed.

First reports of the loss by a big fire in Minneapolis, Minn., were exaggerated. The amount is placed at $820,000. Two men were killed and three injured.

John Alexander Dowie asserts he has $21,000,000 in property at Zion City and denies he is in financial straits.

Joseph Willoughby, who killed a negro named Shaw at Oklahoma City, because Shaw refused to take off his hat in Willoughby's presence, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Mississippi river has frozen over and navigation is closed at La Crosse, Wis.

John H. Wood, president and cashier of the First national bank, at Matthews, Ind., was found guilty in the United States district court, at Indianapolis, on 19 counts charging him with misapplication of funds and false entries.

Dr. A. A. Ames, former mayor of Minneapolis, is now a free man. Judge Elliott granted the motion of the special prosecuting attorney to dismiss all the indictments or bribery and corruption against the much-tried mayor.

Robbers blew open the safe, with nitroglycerin, in the bank of Rice, at Rice Station, Minn., and secured $2,000 in cash and $15,000 in negotiable paper.

Mme. Adelina Patti gave a concert in St. Petersburg for the benefit of the Red Cross society. The concert was a brilliant success, netting over $37,000. Seats were sold at fabulous prices.

NINE DIE UNDER MASS OF RUINS

WALLS OF THE PECK BUILDING CRASH THROUGH ROOF OF CROCKER HOTEL.

Two Massive Stories of Big Building Fall, Crashing Through to the Cellar, Carrying Death to Sleepers—Fire Adds to the Horror.

Minneapolis, Dec. 20.—Four or five and possibly ten or eleven people lost their lives early this morning in the Crocker hotel on Fifth street south through the falling of the high east wall of the O. H. Peck building which was gutted by fire last week.

The high wind of last night loosened the bricks in the wall and tons of bricks and stones crushed down upon the roof of the three-story hotel next door. The roof carried through to the basement carrying death and injury before it.

Several people are missing and presumely are dead. Many others were injured but will live.

The crash came shortly after 1 o'clock. Almost everyone in the hotel was asleep. Within one moment the entire hotel building was a wreck with cruelly injured and dying people within calling in desperation for help and mercy.

A number of people who were asleep at the time of the accident and who were not immediately in the path of the falling bricks escaped with their lives although badly injured.

Missing and Probably Dead—William Crocker, proprietor of Crocker hotel; Mrs. Maggie LeClaire; William Lilyblade; Charles Clark, foreman Daniels Linseed Oil company; Charles Kenyon, foreman Daniels Linseed Oil company; William Bray; William Immerman, who was sick in bed at the time of the accident; three men who registered at the hotel early last evening, names unknown.

The Injured—Mrs. Jennie Murray, hip badly bruised; Mrs. Evelyn Williams, badly cut up and bruised; Mrs. William Crocker, badly bruised; Willie Crocker, cut and bruised; Hannah Crocker, badly shaken and bruised; Mrs. Frank Royce, badly bruised and battered; Charles Smith, driver for Nic Ronner, liveryman, painfully but not seriously hurt.

To add to the horror of the whole affair fire soon started in the debris. As far as known, however, the lapping hungry flames did not reach any of the poor people buried beneath.

Indicted.

New Ulm, Minn., Dec. 17.—Dr. G. B. Koch yesterday afternoon was indicted on a charge of murdering Dr. L. A. Gebhardt. His counsel will ask for a speedy trial, and in passing on the veniremen for the jury will try chiefly to secure intelligent jurors by waiving the usual challenge on the ground of knowlege of the case.

New Ulm, Minn., Dec. 20.—Dr. George B. Koch pleaded not guilty in district court yesterday to the charge of murdering Dr. L. A. Gebhard on the evening of Nov. 1.

The prisoner was calm and collected and made his plea in a firm, strong voice. The courtroom was well filled, many ladies attending for the first time at this at this term.

Tuesday, Dec. 27, was fixed as the date of the beginning of the trial.

Murder and Suicide.

Minneapolis, Dec. 17.—Frederick B. Richmond shot and killed Lina Christianson at 1 p. m., Friday, and then, turning the revolver upon himself, fell dead with a bullet through his head. The murder and suicide occurred on Eighth street, between First and Second avenues south. No more horrifying tragedy than this ever occurred on the streets of Minneapolis.

Richmond was assistant city clerk under C. F. Haney and was about 33 years of age. Miss Christianson was one of the sisters well known in the city as fashionable dressmakers. The two were supposed to have been engaged, and the shooting undoubtedly followed a lovers' quarrel.

Mrs. Dowie Leaves Husband.

London, Dec. 20.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Geneva says Mrs. Gladstone Dowie, who was Ruth Hofer, has returned to her home on the shores of Lake Constance. After a five months' stay in Zion City she discovered that it was her money and not herself that "Elad" Dowie was in love with, and her married life had been very unhappy. She found herself instead of a wife, in reality a sort of upper servant.

Jap Fleet Sails.

London, Dec. 20.—A report from Chifu that portion of the Japanese fleet has left for Singapore and that a number of Japanese merchantment have been lightly armed to maintain the blockade of Port Arthur is published in a Chi-fu dispatch to the Daily Telegraph.

Killed on Crossing.

Minneapolis, Dec. 19.—M. L. Manley, street car conductor, was killed, and Paul J. Kibley, motorman, was badly injured in a collision between a Soo line switch engine and the Columbia Heights stub line car, Sunday morning. The car was just on the crossing when the motorman looked up and saw a switch engine pulling a caboose bearing down upon him. He turned on all the current he had, hoping to force his car across ahead of the approaching train. He was too late. The engine struck the car in the middle and threw it twenty or thirty feet.

TWIN CITY MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Dec. 19.

Wheat—No. 1 northern $1.10½; No. 2 northern, $1.05½; May, $1.12. Oats—No. 3 white, 28c. Corn—No. 3, 40c. Rye—No. 2, 71c. Barley—No. 3, 40c. Flax—$1.23. Butter—Creamery, extras, 24@25c; creamery, firsts, 23@24c; dairy, fancy, 21@22c. Poultry—Turkeys, 9@10c; chickens, 7@8c. Hay—Uplands, fancy, $8.50.

St. Paul, Dec. 19.

Cattle—Steers, $1.20@4.00; cows, $1.00@4.50. Hogs—$4.50@4.75. Sheep—mutton, $4.00; lambs, $4.01.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

State Banks Prosper.

State Bank Commissioner Bergh says the state and savings banks of Wisconsin are in a flourishing condition. The statement is based upon reports made by the banks at the close of business on November 10. The total resources and liabilities of these banks on that date were $90,459,989.21, an increase of $1,374,448.72 over the date of last previous report, on September 6. There was an increase of seven banks between the two dates mentioned, the number at the latter date being 372.

Fulfill an Old Pledge.

The provisions of an old pledge made three years ago in Germany by seven soldiers in the Austrian war of '66 were fulfilled in La Crosse when six of them carried the dead body of Carl Radtke, the seventh, to the grave wrapped in the national colors of Germany. The pledge was entered into in a spirit of revelry at the close of the war. By a strange fortune all of them came to America and settled in Wisconsin, and when Carl Radtke died it was recalled and solemly fulfilled.

Arrest for Parker's Nephew.

Kenosha.—A warrant, charging violation of the state barber law has been issued for the arrest of Walter B. Parker, a nephew of former Judge Alton B. Parker, of Esopus, who is employed in the barber shop of Mayor James Gorman. The mayor, who was arrested on a similar charge, was acquitted by a jury. The state barber commission has threatened rearrest, in which event the mayor says he will carry the case to the supreme court.

Dies in Peculiar Accident.

Madison.—Under remarkable circumstances Harry Reeves, a widow's son, 17 years old, was killed by a cave-in at a sand pit a mile south of Madison. His team was also killed. The boy was in the employ of P. C. Planer, whose own son, Harry, 14 years old, was killed in the same place in the same way two years ago. At that time the dead body of the Planer boy was dug out by young Reeves, whose death was such a peculiar parallel.

Helped Organize Party.

Orson E. Woodbury, author of the campaign song of 1840, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," is dead in Madison, at the age of 80. He wrote several other songs, was once a Wisconsin editor, and was one of three men that called the first republican meeting in Berlin in 1854. Mr. Woodbury claimed that the republican party was organized there.

Three Die in Wreck.

La Crosse.—In a head-end collision between two switch engines in the C., M. & St. P. yards, Henry Fidlin, an engineer, was killed, Charles T. Bliss, switchman, lost both legs, and Philip E. Corlett, fireman, was scalded by steam and lost one leg. Both the latter are fatally injured. One engine was entirely demolished.

The News Condensed.

A soldiers' monument has been erected in North park at Sparta, but owing to th cold weather the unveiling will be postponed until Decoration day.

Because his sweetheart's mother would not permit him to keep a newly purchased revolver with which he vowed he would shoot his rival in love, James Braken committed suicide at the home of Charles Dietz, at Medina.

Letters received in Kenosha show that George Hall, who is serving a 60 days' sentence in the county jail on a charge of petit larceny, is George Haworth, one of the best known traveling men of Boston, Mass.

Marjorie Steinmetz, daughter of a prominent Chippewa Falls resident, picked a dynamite cap with a pin and caused it to explode. It blew off two fingers of her right hand. She was injured otherwise and will die.

Hugo Moosbruger, a well known Menominee young man, with a brother and three sisters, are believed to be heirs to an estate in Germany worth over $200,000.

Milwaukee.—A bold thief entered the jewelry and loan shop of Adolph Hauser and on the pretext of buying a Christmas present for his fiancee snatched and ran off with $200 in diamonds and other precious stones.

Madison.—William T. Fish, 71 years old, a mason contractor, and one of the wealthiest citizens of Madison, is dead at his home.

Sun Prairie.—The annual exhibition of the Wisconsin Poultry association will be held here December 28-31.

Delafield.—Clarence Moeticker, aged 21 years, of Delafield, was drowned in Nashotah lake.

Oshkosh.—Because of the appearance of a well-developed case of smallpox among the students of the normal school that institution has been closed and sessions will not be resumed until January 3.

Green Bay.—The Murphy Lumber company announces that, contrary to rumors, it will remain in Green Bay for at least two more seasons. There is lumber enough to warrant this.

Madison.—Gov. La Follette has left for a tour of Ohio. Lieut. Gov. Davidson is filling his place.

Kenosha.—A company is being organized for the building of the proposed electric railway from Kenosha to Lake Geneva. It is to have a capital of $25,000.

The Eastern Wisconsin Telephone company is installing an exchange at Brillion.

Forty years in a Jefferson butcher shop without a single day's vacation. That is the record of John Summer, who 40 years ago started work in Stodenbach's meat market.

Mrs. Kellenhoffer, aged 60 years, of La Crosse, rescued her daughter and babe from a fire which destroyed the Kellenhoffer home.

Harry Harvey, a comedian, at one of the La Crosse theaters, took poison instead of cough sirup in his room at the hotel. His life was saved with difficulty.

The new $25,000 Swedish Lutheran church at Racine was dedicated with elaborate services.

James McCord, former mayor of La Crosse and a prominent wholesale druggist, died, aged 62 years. He was one of the pioneer druggists of the northwest.

According to shipping tags received in the game warden's office at Madison about 6,000 deer were killed this year, or as many as in 1903.

JOHN CHINAMAN'S WEAPONS

Whether Knives or Pistols the Mongolian Wants Them of Generous Size.

When the recent attempt on the life of a Chinese reformer was made by his own countrymen the police found in Pell street, where the would-be assassins lay in wait for their victim, a revolver with a barrel 12 inches long and near it a hunting knife with a blade six inches long. The circumstances showed that the Chinaman in America retains his preference for weapons of large size, says the New York Sun.

It is not generally known, though the police know it well enough, that Chinamen will use only revolvers or knives of formidable appearance. Almost without exception, every crime in which a Celestial has figured as principal or accessory in New York has been committed with a weapon of this sort. It is not only true of New York, but the fact has also been observed in San Francisco and other places where the Chinese population is large.

The Chinaman will invest in no other weapons, and these rarely being kept in stock he usually buys his arms second hand.

The reason for this preference is not easily explained. The Chinaman says: "Me likee." He certainly does. Apparently, though, you can't get him to realize that a small revolver can be almost as effective as the large one, and even if he concedes the truth he prefers to act with a bigger weapon. It impresses as well as executes.

A dealer in weapons told this of his experience: "The Chinaman will buy only a 38 or 41 caliber Colt gun or the like, and the longer the barrel the better he will like it. I'd like to sell such guns if I could get them to sell second hand. They don't come into the market, but the Chinese sell them among themselves. They bring almost $12 apiece. Even when a Chinaman is forced to buy a cheaper weapon he still insists on a long barrel. He also prefers the steel blue to the nickel kind, which rust more quickly.

"You see Chinamen do not often shoot, but when they do they mean business, and they know that this big gun is effective. It requires a large bullet, but it usually kills sure.

"In buying murderous knives the same thing is true. They buy only hunting knives, or stilettos, with blades about eight or ten inches long. They pay from 75 cents to one dollar apiece for these. When they buy they usually form a club and go to a Broadway wholesale cutlery house and get a quantity at a time. To compete we have to sell at wholesale prices, too. I guess nearly every Chinaman owns a hunting knife; revolvers are less frequently owned."

For all that the Chinaman is peaceable. There is safety in big revolvers. They cannot be carried about in a hip pocket without inconvenience, and so they are more likely to lie in a drawer awaiting a real emergency than to be used for trivial unpleasantnesses.

BUTTERFLY WORTH $5,000.

Ohio Man Captures Rare Insect in His Rambles in South America.

John Haviland, whose home is in Springfield, O., arrived in New York from Ecuador some days ago with a butterfly such as was never seen before here—one so beautiful and so rare, says the New York Globe, that it is worth $5,000. It has been sent to Lord Nathanial Rothschild in London, who has for years collected remarkable fleas and strange butterflies.

Mr. Haviland was private secretary to Maj. John Harman, manager of the Guayaquil & Quito railroad, now being built between these two South American cities, thereby opening up the Andes.

During his spare moments Mr. Haviland amused himself by catching and mounting the many beautiful butterflies and dragon flies which flitted about the orchid-hung trees of his Ecuadorian home. One specimen was of such beauty that fearing his mounting might be too crude for perfect preservation, he brought it to a professional in New York city to have the beautiful fly more carefully preserved.

Immediately the old collector went into ecstasies.

"You have," he said, "the only butterfly of this kind I have ever seen. I am the American agent for Lord Rothschild, who is collecting flies and fleas, and has the rarest collection and the most valuable in the world. He has just paid $250,000 for a pair of fleas. You must send this butterfly to England. If Lord Rothschild has none like it he will pay you good for it, and it shall be known as the Haviland fly."

The amateur butterfly catcher was more than surprised. He had not dreamed that his little insect was worth so much money. But he left it with the old collector, to be shipped to London.

Discarded War Material.

Vast quantities of discarded war material are thrown upon the general market by the successive changes in armament adopted by the various great powers. The Italian government now offers for sale 600,000 rifles adopted so recently as 1887, with 45,000,000 cartridges, 1,200 nine-pounders and 500 seven-pounder guns with 200,000 shells, and 170 seven-pounder mountain guns with 17,000 shells.

Terribly Worse.

"But, auntie, I think there are worse things than being kissed by a young man."

"What, for instance?"

"Why—er—not being kissed by a young man."—Houston Post.

Dressmaking Details.

As showing the immense amount of attention paid nowadays to detail in dressmaking, it may be mentioned that the newest buttonhole machines are specially constructed to equally well finish the buttonhole whether viewed from outside or inside.

Losses at Sea.

Statisticians find that something like 2,000 vessels of all sorts disappear in the sea every year, never to be heard from again, taking with them 12,000 human beings and involving a money loss of $100,000,000.

RANDOM YARNLETS.

Sir Arthur Sullivan once wanted to direct Alexander Mackenzie to a house of which he knew the approximate location, but had forgotten the number. He said the foot-scraper in front of the door was in E flat. Sir Alexander kicked several scrapers until he heard the note.

Among the many applicants for the part the late Dan Leno was to have played in the Christmas pantomime at the Drury Lane theater was a 14-year-old boy, who came in haste, hoping "the job wasn't gone." The manager liked his impudence, and so finally engaged him to personate a lizard in the piece.

He was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford. He had come from Germany and was receiving his first lessons in rowing. "Back water," said the coach. The German did not understand. The coach explained that it means to use his oar "in the opposite way," and the Rhodes man followed instructions to the letter, as nearly as he understood. He lifted his oar from the rowlock and put the handle into the water.

A well-known New York clergyman was talking to a number of young men recently about the evils of cigarette smoking. To bring out his point, he asked what the youngsters would think if they should meet an angel wandering along the street with a cigarette in his mouth. One of the gathering thought a moment, and then asked the minister what he would think if he met an angel in a frock coat, with patent leather shoes and an umbrella.

A worthy dame of Dundee, Scotland, in order to keep down her gas account, was in the habit of blowing down the pipes, thus reversing the hands of the registering dial of the meter. All went well until a new inspector came. After examining the meter, he ciphered long and earnestly. At length the old lady anxiously exclaimed: "A'm no' the hae a big account this time, am I?" "No, mem," said the inspector, "it's the other way aboot. The company's owin' you tuppence. You have surely ben blawing verra hard this time."

WAYS OF OTHER PEOPLES.

No person under 16 years of age is permitted to enter a theater or tavern in Heligoland.

In Japan no woman is ashamed of her age, but she tells it out in the arrangement of her hair, so that all the world may know it.

A traveler in the African wastes says that nearly all the natives show a great aversion to solitude, even in broad daylight. This aversion is due to their superstitious terrors.

All well-educated Spanish women are taught from their earliest years to handle the sword, and as a result they are noted for their admirable figures and easy walk.

Lancashire agricultural laborers credit certain of their fellows with power to cast good and evil spells. At Dunstable men carry a live snail in a pill box to ward off toothache, eat stewed earthworms as a cure for jaundice and fried mouse for whooping-cough and cherish all the old superstitions as to the dead which made Merrie England sad.

JEST AND JOLLITY.

A green grocer is one who trusts deadbeat customers.

Silk-lined gowns interest a woman more than silver-lined clouds.

The man who goes to law may be sure that his lawyer will get justice.

Japan has got five new submarine boats; but the Russian score beats this.

Marriage, which should make one out of two, often results in sixes and sevens.

Did it ever occur to you that summer girls and peaches disappear simultaneously?

You never know what you can't do until you try to undo something that you have done.

When a woman has to economize, she always wants to do it on the necessities of life, not the luxuries.

HOPE FOR THE SICK.

MRS. HENRIETTA MARSH.

A VICTIM OF LA GRIPPE.

Mrs. Henrietta A. S. Marsh, 769 W. 16th St., Los Angeles, Cal., President Woman's Benevolent Ass'n, writes:

"I suffered with la grippe for seven weeks, and nothing I could do or take helped me until I tried Peruna.

"I felt at once that I had at last secured the right medicine and I kept steadily improving. Within three weeks I was fully restored, and I am glad that I gave that truly great remedy a trial. I will never be without it again."

In a letter dated August 31, 1904, Mrs. Marsh says: "I have never yet heard the efficacy of Peruna questioned. We still use it. I traveled through Kentucky and Tennessee three years ago, where I found Peruna doing its good work. Much of it is being used here also."—Henrietta A. S. Marsh.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Ask your Druggist for a free Peruna Almanac for 1905.

Architectural Beauty of the Brussels Palace of Justice

It Is to Serve as a Model for the Carnegie Peace Palace to Be Built at The Hague.

THE Peace palace, at The Hague, is to be built, on a smaller scale, on the plan of the Brussels Palace of Justice. The Palace of Justice, famed for its noble beauty, is a structure of comparatively recent building, and was formally opened April, 1883.

The subject of municipal art is one in which the residents of Brussels are vitally interested, a matter in which they hold a leading place. Artists and public-spirited citizens combine to make of Brussels a city beautiful, one that will prove attractive to travelers, as well as to townsmen; and, as Bradford Colt De Wolf says, writing in the Art Journal: "Modern art, it is thus expected, will do for the Belgian cities what mediaeval art has done, and still does, for Venice, Pistoza, and also for Bruges. . . . Nothing is considered too unimportant to come within the scope of the new movement, from a door-knob to the facade of a cathedral."

The Rue de la Regence in Brussels is lined with handsome buildings, and it terminates in the vast Palais de Justice. The harmonious proportions of the palace of Justice, designed by the Belgian architect, Joseph Poelaert, attracts many art pilgrims to Brussels. Up to 1880, it was the largest architectural work of the nineteenth century, and is considered one of the most remarkable and beautiful of modern buildings. The area occupied by the building is 270,000 square feet, considerably greater than that of St. Peter's, at Rome. The estimated cost was 13,000,000 francs, but the final cost amounted to 50,000,000 francs ($10,000,000). Owing to the inequalities of the site, the difficulties of building added greatly to the expense of the work.

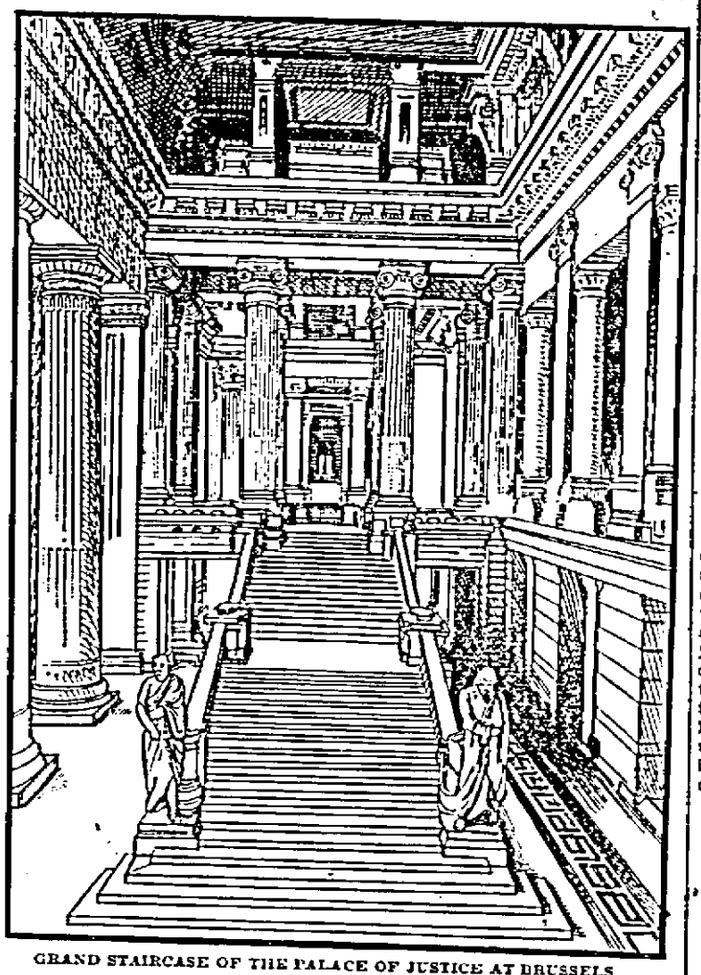
The occasion of the opening of the magnificent palace of justice was a fitting one—the jubilee of Belgium's existence as a separate kingdom. The old Palais de Justice was an unattractive pile, formerly a Jesuit monastery, and in the new edifice Belgium displays the pride and ambition of the nation, suggesting that there still exists the ideal of grandeur and glory that in the old days were an inseparable part of the land. The architect's design was an avowedly ambitious one, and the large pile is reminiscent of the massive structures of ancient Egypt and Assyria. The architectural scheme is described as pyramidal, each successive section diminishing in bulk. The main body of the building is crowded with a rectangular structure surrounded with columns, which supports a rotunda, likewise encircled with columns; and topping all is a dome, comparatively small, bearing aloft a gilded cross. The cross is 400 feet from the pavement.

The rotunda is ornamented with colossal figures of Justice, Law, Strength and Clemency. Colossal statues of Demosthenes, Lycurgus, Cicero and Domitius Ulpian embellish the flight of steps leading to the vestibule. In the waiting-room, or Salle des Pas Perdus, one is impressed anew with the size, bigness; it is situated under the dome, which has an interior height of 220 feet.

In addition to the central hall, the palace contains 27 large and 245 smaller rooms, and there are eight courtyards. The library and several of the larger rooms are fitted up with much splendor, some of them being lined with marble and furnished with ebony chairs.

It is said that whole quarters of the town were leveled with the ground, to find space and an appropriate terrace for the temple of justice; and the writer who makes this statement remarks that in the new courts there is room for the robbers and murderers of a whole quarter of a century.

There is a diversity of opinion in regard to the palace of justice as a work of art. To give an architect's estimate of the edifice, and to present an idea of its grand and antique character, we quote from Fergusson's "History of the Modern Styles of Architecture:" "In Belgium it is French taste that is conspicuous; but the most notable specimen of the building art which has been produced, the truly magnificent Palais de Justice at Brussels, if it were the design of a Frenchman, would certainly entitle him to be called the representative of a very advanced and original school. The supreme majesty of the edifice—aided immensely by the majesty of the situation—strikes the beholder with the greatest force, and the boldness of the grouping and the play of masses appear to carry his mind quite beyond the considerations of criticism; but, nevertheless, when the design comes to be architecturally examined, there is no doubt that, if it still pleases the eye, it fails in certain particular points to satisfy the intellect. The impressiveness of the composition depends largely upon the introduction of certain inordinately massive features, easily recognizable, whose omission, or reduction to the prevailing style of design, would probably diminish the grandiose effect considerably. In fact, there are several scales in the composition, which it is more than difficult to attempt to reconcile; and there are few better effects to be found for the student than that which would be furnished by the problem how to bring all the features of this remarkable design into harmony of scale without detracting too much from its peculiar effect of picturesque and piquant, and almost aggressive, grandeur. Of course, it would be easy enough to reduce the whole composition to one or another form of classic simplicity, but there is something here quite averse to all simplicity, which constitutes the leading motive of the artist. On the whole, this edifice may perhaps be described as the dream of a scene painter unexpectedly realized; in which magnificence must be accepted in lieu of taste and the vague admiration of the multitude for the analysis of the critic."



GRAND STAIRCASE OF THE PALACE OF JUSTICE AT BRUSSELS.

Grant Allen dismisses this great structure with a few words: "The end of the street is blocked by the gigantic and massive facade of the new Palais de Justice, one of the hugest buildings of our period, imposing by its mere colossal size, and its almost Egyptian stolidity, but not architecturally pleasing."

That the palace has been chosen as model for the Peace palace to be built from Mr. Carnegie's overflow of millions would indicate that Mr. Allen's judgment was a more or less personal one. For the selection of a suitable design for the projected arbitration building, there have been held conferences of architects and leading authorities on art, and their judgment has been given in favor of a reduced copy of the Brussels Palais de Justice.

Brussels, as we remarked above, is a city vitally awake to the influences of beauty, and in both its works of art and natural beauty it has much to be proud of. Contrary to cities in general, it has about it little suggestion of unwholesome town life—there is such generosity of boulevard extent, so much foliage and freshness. In the center of the town is a pleasant little park, and the suburbs are within easy reach of all. There are numerous museums and works of art, and the town presents an unusual combination of old historic associations side by side with evidences of intensely modern progressiveness. Luxury and taste are noticeable in the shops, wealth and adornment have much part in the life of the city.

CHRISTOPHER WEBSTER.

Encouraged.

"Do you think," she asked the dermatologist, "that you can make my nose beautiful?"

"Well, I may not be able to make it beautiful, but I couldn't help improving it some even if I were to hit it with a mallet."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Fashion for Sleeves

LAST year's skirt can be worn all right, likewise last year's girdle, and also the bodice—if only the sleeves are changed. Just take them out and turn them upside down; give them fullness at the top at all odds. Not that they need be very voluminous, but what fullness there is must come above. This fact borne in mind, there is infinite variety obtainable by the infinite number of people that are desirous of following the fashions but want chance for individual preferences. The mutton-leg sleeve, periodically revived, has some admirers, but it is considered the best taste not to exaggerate the width at the top. Especially for velvet coats is this mode liked, although it is seen on waists, on shirt waists and bodice for dressy occasions; if employed for the latter, add to the dressy look by a frill of lace at the wrist.

Another old fashion that has come to the fore once more is the elbow and three-quarter length that allows of an under-sleeve. This is a quaint and very pretty fashion and bids fair to become more and more popular, but probably not tiresomely common. The under-sleeves can be recommended also for this, but they can be made acceptably of almost any bit of material left over, just so it is dainty and fluffy looking. A desirable but expensive material used for these is chiffon, a shaded kind that matches the dress in one of its tones. Point d'esprit is a suitable and lovely material, as is also that fine, plain, yellowish net seen nowadays on the high-priced waists shown at the stores. But perhaps best of all is very sheer muslin or lawn, finished with a little tracery of hand-work. Whatever is selected, remember these white affairs will need frequent laundering, as all their beauty depends on their giving an exquisite finish to the toilet, for this cannot be done when they are in the least soiled.

Trimmed sleeves as well as full sleeves are favored, but be careful not to have these so elaborate that they will be fussy and detract from elegance. One shown in the illustration is comparatively simple and yet adapted to the caprice of the moment. The velvet band and lace frill, as well as the design of the sleeve, make it appropriate only for afternoon or evening wear.

Short sleeves are very much the thing, but generally are an expensive luxury, requiring long gloves. Still, the under-sleeve fashion may help out here the woman who wants to economize, and by its addition one can have a waist do double duty; appear with the under-sleeves as suitable for street wear; without the sleeves serve for elaborate occasions. The three-quarter sleeve is making its way, and is especially pretty when finished at the hand with a double frill of deep white ruching.

Charm of Modern Lingerie

MOST of us by this time have purchased our winter wardrobe, but a desire for change is always rife among the community of self-respecting women, so let us for a moment turn our attention to the garments that are more or less unseen, and discuss the virtues of lingerie as well as such very important items as a winter dressing-gown, the bed-jacket of utility, and the lounge gown or saut-de-lit of beauty. Let us be thankful that we live in modern times, and are no longer obliged to look hideous in our bedrooms. To be useful, a garment need not necessarily be ugly, and the wise woman will certainly not sacrifice her comfort.

A ZENANA DRESSING GOWN.
Trimmed with Lace and Ruching.

At the same time she tolerates none but pretty things, and so to meet her various requirements the manufacturers produced that lovely fabric known as zenana. It is a deliciously cozy material with a silky surface and woolen back. It is, of course, fairly expensive; but it lasts many a season, and possesses the delightful combination of beauty of coloring, intense warmth, and lightness. Then it cleans again and again with the greatest success.

I place zenana first and foremost among fabrics for winter dressing-gowns, for it is really an ideal material. Blue and pink are charming colors for bedroom wear, and zenana is lovely in either. A zenana dressing-gown should be simply cut but full enough to wrap well round the feet. It may be lined with a soft and inexpensive pongee, and have either a big collar of net or lace, or better still a pretty and becoming hood which can be placed over a disheveled coiffure with excellent results. Such a gown is ideal for traveling purposes.

For such garments as the saut-de-lit and the dressing-gown, there is a cashmere-back washing satin, which is really cozy. This can be lined with flannel for extra warmth if the wearer be a chilly person. Here again lace is the only trimming required. The smart woman at the moment loves these washing satins, especially for night-gowns. Silk, satin and finest linens are sparingly trimmed with lace—in many cases, indeed, no lace at all is used, the trimming taking the shape of fine hand work and broad hemstitchings. There has been an extraordinary change made of late in underwear; everything is now very simple, and white reigns supreme. Parisians and the best-dressed Englishwomen are particularly addicted to fine batiste, linen, French lawn and cambric. Here, too, beautiful hand stitchery is the chief trimming, though occasionally entre deux of very fine Valenciennes lace are used. Then I am told that, in their love of simplicity, a few Parisians are even wearing pyjamas. Of course, such garments are practical, but they can never be pretty, and do not seriously deserve a place among the lingerie of the really chic woman. Three or four seasons ago colored underwear was all the rage—pale yellows, mauves, pinks and blues, and even black being worn in preference to white; but now the craze is for the simplest of white lingerie, and this seems to me the acme of daintiness.

With many women the combination is a necessary garment, either of silk, silk and wool, or woolen mixtures, but this need no longer be ugly because it is warm and comfortable. This woven underwear to-day is well-shaped and nicely finished, and is obtainable at all the leading drapery establishments.

For ordinary day wear, it is a good idea to line your brocade petticoat with a thin pongee, which adds greatly to its warmth. The chic dresser is wearing with her morning, tailor-made costume, petticoats to harmonize with her dress instead of the bright contrasts of last season. This is a matter in which every woman can exercise her individual taste, though quietness of detail in this respect is more or less characteristic of the well-dressed woman.

Then we have recently witnessed a return to the flannel petticoat. Needless to say, it is very different from the old-fashioned red flannel garment worn by our grandmothers, being to-day beautifully cut and shaped and trimmed with button-hole stitching, fine embroidery or coarse Torchon lace. It is mostly made in white, pale pink or blue.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

ROMANCE OF SUMATRA LEAF

The story of Sumatra leaf tobacco, as grown under cheese-cloth in Connecticut, is one of the romantic episodes of agriculture, says a writer in Country Life in America. A Florida fruit grower had some tobacco plants that got into his pineapple shed by accident, and he noticed that they were taller and of finer texture, under the lath shade. The bureau of soils, while surveying the Connecticut valley, found a soil that was practically the same as that of Sumatra, on which the famous tobacco is grown. (The bureau has sampler of soil from almost every important agricultural region of the world.) The government got an expert to start an industry, and the first two years some of the growers made over 100 per cent. profit. The industry, as a whole, is successful. A large company with plenty of capital is necessary, for it costs $650 to cover and grow an acre of this tobacco. The growers receive from $1.20 to $2.50 per pound for the product. The imported article brings $2.50 to $3, and we have been importing about $6,000,000 worth a year.

Experience.

"Let's see," said Mr. Shiverton, "last year we gave the children a drum and a lot of other musical instruments as Christmas gifts."

"Yes."

"Well, this year let us try to give them something on Christmas that we won't feel like taking away from them the next day."—Washington Star.

THE WORLD'S RICHEST MAN

Income and Possession of the Czar of Russia—Simplicity of His Life.

It was reported from St. Petersburg the other day, on semiofficial authority, that the czar had given $100,000,000 from his private treasury to Russia's war fund. If correct, says the Chicago Journal, this is the largest single gift ever made by an individual donor to any cause.

The czar is the richest man on earth. Even Mr. Rockefeller's many millions would look small by comparison.

His expenditures are almost incredible. It is estimated that the magnificent state ball which was given just as the war with Japan broke out cost over $1,000,000.

The czar's gifts to the orthodox church in the course of the year average over $2,500,000.

On the other hand, the church turns over large revenues to him, estimated to exceed the amount which it receives.

With the exception of the shah of Persia, the czar owns a greater fortune in diamonds and precious stones than any man in the world.

The czar is the luckiest man on earth in the matter of "windfalls." His loyal subjects are constantly leaving him large sums of money by will, which are not always accepted.

Delicate diplomacy is required to induce the czar to accept a legacy. As a rule, a wealthy Russian who desires to leave money to him communicates with some official of the imperial household before he makes his will, and obtains the gracious consent of his majesty to his design.

Even when this has been done, and the man dies, careful investigation is made before the money is accepted, with the object of finding out whether anybody who had a moral claim on the testator will suffer by his disposition of his wealth. If so, the czar orders that the money be diverted to the proper channels.

These legacies, when accepted, are never used by the czar for his private gratification. He regards them as a trust fund, and they have been so regarded by most of his ancestors. This fund is drawn upon for charitable and religious purposes.

Five millions of rubles ($2,500,000) were given from it to relieve the starving peasants during the last terrible famine in Bessarabia.

The czar made liberal donations from it to the last Indian famine relief fund and the aid of the negro peasants of Martinique who suffered by the eruptions of Mont Pelee.

"It is impossible to arrive at any exact estimate of the wealth of his imperial majesty," said a high diplomatist, from whom most of the facts set forth in this article were obtained; "but I should think that, on the most conservative estimate, he must be worth, from all sources, far more than $50,000,000 a year.

"This is actual revenue, and does not take into account the huge treasures in specie, bullion, and diamonds which are stored in the vaults of the Peterhof palace, in the citadel at Kronstadt, and elsewhere.

"Although he is undoubtedly the richest man in the world, his imperial majesty is a man of the simplest tastes, and his purely personal expenses would probably be easily covered by $50 a day.

"Except when it is necessary to assume the outward show of his exalted rank, he dresses in a suit that you could buy for $25. He dines very simply, except at state dinners; and many stock brokers smoke far more expensive cigars than he does.

"Her imperial majesty the empress is equally simple in her tastes. She has finer diamonds, and more of them, than any other woman; but she does not wear diamonds half a dozen times a year.

"She goes driving in St. Petersburg in a much less showy and less expensive equipage than nine out of ten of those which you may see any day in Hyde Park, and so does the dowager empress."

Lack of Family Life.

Men who separate themselves from their families pay a very high price for success. Some of the very greatest failures in life in America in recent years have been failures of men whose lives and careers are blazoned abroad as those of great, successful men. Their sons are noted for their worthlessness, degenerate sons of worthy sires. These young men are unfitted to make a living for themselves, and they are unfitted to spend the money which their fathers piled up with infinite pains and labors. In these cases it is extremely doubtful if the worthless sons are to be blamed; the fathers, the great, successful men, are primarily at fault because, though they made money and a name, they did not give any time or pains or thought at all to the most important work in the world, which is the rearing of honorable and useful men.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Foxy Boy.

"Gran'ma," says Georgie, "you gave me a awful little piece of pie!"

"Why, Georgie!" cries the dear old lady, "I gave you an extra large piece. I remember cutting an enormous piece for you."

"Gran'ma,"—the small boy ruminates a few minutes before speaking again—"Gran'ma, your glasses magnify a good deal, don't they?"—Cleveland Leader.

Not Disposed to Criticise.

"Don't you think," asked Mrs. Oldcastle, "that our minister is becoming somewhat recondite?"

"Oh, I don't know," replied her hostess. "Josiah thinks so, but it don't seem to me that he weighs a pound more than he ought to for a man as tall as him."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Fish's Fault.

Deacon Good—Don't you think it cruel for you to draw a fish out of his native element by a sharp iron hook?

Flakerboy—It's no fault of mine. When I'm just giving a worm a salt water bath, what does a fish want to hook himself onto my line for? It's no business of his.—Boston Transcript.

First of Her Kind.

Baroness Overbeck is the first female Russian composer to attract attention in her own land. Her leading compositions have been performed in the leading theaters of St. Petersburg.

Progress of Reform in the Russian Empire

The Last European State to Feel the Pressure of the Common People for Political Liberty.

RUSSIA stands alone among the European nations as an absolute monarchy. Constitutional liberty has made its way in one nation after another, first in England, where the light first shined; next in France, and then in the other governments of Europe. It was in England that the first blow at absolute monarchy was struck when the barons of the realm wrested from King John the declaration of rights which came to be known as the Magna Charta. The next decided step in this direction was taken in 1640 when the long parliament triumphed over the king, and Cromwell, after many victories in the field, controlled parliament in the interests of the people and condemned the king. The execution of Charles I. in 1649 caused profound dismay in monarchial Europe, but it struck the first note of real freedom for the people, the sound of which has not ceased to carry its message to one nation after another until to-day we find the Russian peasantry awakening to its first faint notes and listening intently for the fuller strains that shall break over the czar's dominions when constitutional liberties shall have been wrested from the emperor and the bureaucrats.

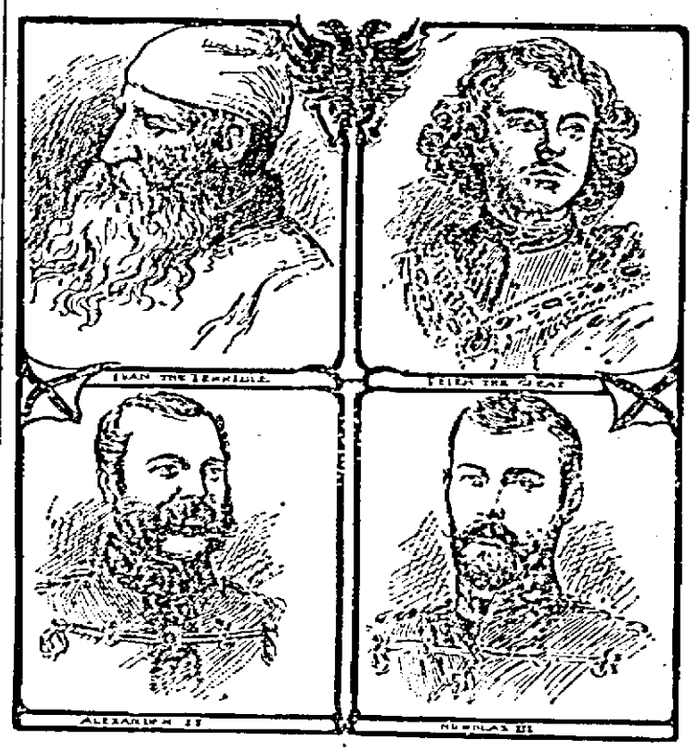
The appeal of the zemstvoists for a change in the form of the government which will recognize the rights of the common people to representation indicates the drift of affairs. While the present appeal, which has just been made, and the unrest which prevails under the present form of absolute monarchy may not produce immediate reformation, it indicates the trend of things and is a sure sign in the political heavens of the changes which must come sooner or later in that great slav empire. In fact, it is better that it should take years to realize these hopes of constitutional liberty, for it is questionable whether the people are qualified for judicious and intelligent participation in the affairs of government. In the words of M. Souvorin, the veteran editor of the Novoe Vremya, "Americans cannot realize the difficulty, even danger, of suddenly introducing institutions into our country. Even our statesmen are not versed in the arts of government. The fact is, we have not had the opportunity to learn the art of government. All this sufficiently indicates the necessity for greatest caution in introducing the representative system and the great danger in adopting an ill-digested western constitution wholesale."

The zemestvo is a Russian institution of recent years and marks the development and tendency towards greater political liberties. It is a local elective assembly which has the regulation and oversight of affairs with in its district. The late M. von Plehve, minister of the interior, introduced into the law of 1902 acts enabling the admission of consultive members to the council of law, but these have remained a dead letter owing to the opposition of the bureaucrats of the empire. Students of Russian government believe that von Plehve would gradually have extended the zemstvo system and have introduced other reforms of a liberal tendency, in fact M. Witte declared that von Plehve would "bring Russia to a constitution." But von Plehve spoiled everything and invited the untimely and violent end to his career by preceding the intended reforms with a policy of repression.

The history of the development of the Russian empire and the reforms which have slowly and laboriously made their way, offers some interesting subjects for consideration. When one considers the incongruous and divergent peoples and vast stretches of country which have gone to make up the Russian empire of to-day, it is nothing short of marvelous that a semblance of harmonious union and great government could have been wrought out of such unpromising material.

Modern Russia was born into the family of nations of Europe when Ivan the great, prince of Moscow, threw off the yoke of her Mongol conquerors, who had ruled for two centuries and a half. But it remained for Peter the Great to bring in his era of expansion and development and growth. His work was nothing short of a revolution. He compelled the nobles to submit to his absolute authority. He called into Russia from Holland and other nations of Europe artisans, merchants, officers and artists and gave his country its first lessons in industrial, economic and political expansion. He started the modern Russia on her career and established the autocracy which after centuries is only beginning to feel the impulses of the common people for share and voice in the government. In Peter the Great we have the rare spectacle of a nation being formed by the work of one man within the period of 43 years. He was not afraid of hard work himself and learned the trade of shipbuilding in Holland. He transformed the customs, habits and costumes of the Slavs. He opened up schools and colleges, and the nobles and burghers were encouraged to educate themselves. He ameliorated the condition of the serfs without abolishing slavery.

Such were the great reforms which Peter established, and in Catherine II., who came to the throne, or rather, who seized the throne 37 years after Peter had passed off the stage of life, he had a worthy successor. Not only did she continue his work of conquest, adding territory to the west and south to the Russian domain, but she also was active in bringing about reforms within the nation. She reorganized justice and education, that is for the higher classes. She collected about her the most eminent French philosophers, and French literature became the model which Russian writers endeavored to copy, and with her reign begins a Russian literature. But the condition of the serfs was not relieved. They were still fast bound in slavery, and the civilization which was so marked was of a merely fictitious surface character, brilliant outwardly, but with no roots in the nation.



IVAN THE TERRIBLE — PETER THE GREAT — ALEXANDER II — NICHOLAS II

Thus it is seen that reforms which were instituted did not reach down to the lower levels of life, the serfs, the slaves of the country, were left out of the reckoning. It remained for Alexander II. to extend to them relief and make his reign illustrious by their emancipation. After the disasters of the Crimean war he sought to develop the internal prosperity of Russia, and the abolition of slavery was a step in this direction. For several years he was preparing for this radical step, for classes were opposed to reform, wishing to retain their hold on the common people, and the emancipation was not effected until many difficulties had been overcome. The decree was promulgated in 1861. Among the other reforms instituted during Alexander were the securing of publicity of trials, and intervention of a jury in criminal cases, and the abolishing of corporal punishment in the army. The press was also given some semblance of liberty and developed rapidly.

And it has remained for the present czar, Nicholas II., the grandson of Alexander II., to continue these reforms. In 1903 a decree was issued providing for the freedom of religion throughout the empire, establishment of some degree of local self-government, and abolishing forced labor, and the extensive reforms which were announced at the time of the christening of the heir born in August of this year are of such recent date to hardly need mentioning. These included general amnesty in the case of all political offenders, the abolishment of corporal punishment among rural classes, so that Russia can no longer be called the land of the knout, the remitting of arrears owing to the state for land purchases, general amnesty to Finlanders who had emigrated without authorization, and the setting apart of $1,500,000 from the state funds for the benefit of landless people of Finland.

These successive reforms since the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 have awakened in the lower classes a desire for greater rights and liberties, and the fact that the zemstvos were permitted to meet and present an appeal shows the disposition of the government to deal generously with such movements. What acts will follow the pronouncement of the zemstvoists it is impossible to say, but it may take the form of summoning an elective body to act in a consultative capacity to the sovereign. Surely it is true that,

"Every bondman in his own hand bears
the power to cancel his captivity,"

and it is certain that the Russia of the future will be the land of a freer and more enlightened people.

A Hero.

She—Charlie, they say kissing is awfully dangerous.

He—Is that so? Then just watch me win one of those hero medals.—Chicago Journal.

RAILWAY MAPS.

They Are a Valuable Aid and Guide to the Traveling Public.

Robert Louis Stevenson, one of the most notable English writers known to the present generation, was wont to say that nothing interested him more than the perusal of a good map, and without doubt a map that is well made and accurate catches the eye and arrests the attention of many people as few other things can do.

The men in charge of railway traffic possess a most positive appreciation of this fact, and a large expenditure of time and skillful thought is made on this feature of railway publicity.

Said an official of the Chicago and Northwestern railway while talking on this subject: "There is no doubt that the American railway map engraver has carried his art well nigh to the borders of perfection. I do not know of any road maps or other detailed data for the state of Wisconsin, for instance, that equal those published by our passenger department, showing the haunts of summer tourists and fishermen. They are on file in public libraries as part of their reference records. Other portions of the western country have been similarly taken up by our people and maps of a most complete character made for them—in fact, the western lines are fully alive to the value of a good map in the hands of the traveler. The map publishing business of the large railway systems is today reduced to scientific principles and handled in a most systematic manner."

MEN WITH LONG HAIR.

When British Soldiers Were First Forbidden to Wear Curls.

Matthew of Westminster tells us that in 1127 Henry I. ordered all the soldiers of England to cut their hair a proper length and not wear it like women. This custom of wearing hair like women rose, according to William of Malmesbury, in the reign of William the red king. Young men, he says, then endeavored to rival women in delicacy of person, to mince their gait, to walk with loose gesture and half naked.

Anselm in 1102 enacted that clerks who had long hair should be compelled to have it cropped so as to show part of the ears and the eyes. William of Malmesbury does not mention the edict of Henry I., but he relates that in 1128 a certain knight who prided himself on the luxuriancy of his tresses, having dreamed that he was strangled by them, cut them off immediately on waking.

This example, he adds, spread throughout England, and almost all military men allowed their hair to be cropped a proper length. But, alas, this decency did not continue long, for scarcely a year expired ere all who thought themselves courtly lapsed into their former folly, and those who had no natural curls put on false ones.—London Standard.

A Taste For Jewels.

M. Carcenat, a jeweler in the Rue Lecourbe, discovered that a number of precious stones had disappeared from his stock and at once reported the matter to M. Raynaud, commissioner of police.

On the visit of the latter to the shop, in order to conduct an inquiry, he was at once struck by the chattering of a parrot, which was moving freely around the shop, and it occurred to him that the parrot might be the thief. He accordingly communicated his suspicions to the jeweler, and the latter, while stoutly maintaining the innocence of the bird, agreed to have an emetic administered. The result was that the parrot disgorged over £200 worth of diamonds and precious stones. In future the delinquent was chained to his perch.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Namby Pamby.

The term "namby pamby," which has come to be applied to a person of vacillating character as well as to weak literary productions, was originated by the poet Pope. He applied it to some puerile verses that had been written by an obscure poet, one Ambrose Phillips, addressed to the children of a peer. The first half of the term is meant as a baby way of pronouncing Amby, a pet nickname for Ambrose, and the second half is simply a jingling word to fit it.

A Singular Plural.

In a little pamphlet called "Better Say" Mr. J. C. Fernald recalls the dispute of two friends as to whether the word "news" was singular or plural.

They telegraphed to Horace Greeley the question, "Are there any news?"

Mr. Greeley promptly returned the answer, "Not a new."

A Crusher.

Violinist (proudly)—The instrument I shall use at your house tomorrow evening, my dear sir, is over 200 years old. Parvenu—Oh, never mind that. It's good enough. No one will know the difference.

Very Often.

Teacher—Now, then, what do we mean by composition? Little Girl (eagerly)—Please, miss, composition is the art of bringing simple ideas into complication.—Manila Times.

Two Opinions.

Parson—Do you take this woman for better or for worse? Groom—Well, her folks thinks it's for better, but mine thinks it's for worse.

Too Much Talk.

Browne—To what do you attribute the troubles of the world? Towne—To the mobility of the lower jaw.

He who is destitute of principles is governed by whims—Jacobi.

Easy Remedy.

He—Here is your dressmaker's bill. She is becoming impatient for her money. She—Indeed. Then I must call tomorrow and order a new dress.

The Brute.

She—You married me for my money. He—Well, it's no use grieving over it now; it's all gone.—New Yorker.

Men attending the pans in salt works are never known to have cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever or influenza.

The Dainty Ant.

Ants have no set time for brushing up, but certain conditions plainly incite thereto, as when they feel particularly comfortable, as after eating or after awakening from or before going to sleep. The keen sense of discomfort aroused by the presence of dirt incites to cleansing. Often one may see an ant suddenly pause in the midst of the duties of field or formicary and begin to comb herself. Here is a mountain mound maker driven by the passion of nest building to the utmost fervor of activity. Suddenly she drops out of the gang of yellow workers and, mounting a nearby clod, poses upon her hind legs and plies teeth, tongue and comb. For a few moments the aim of being is centered upon that act. Around her coign of vantage sweeps to and fro the bustling host of builders with all their energies bent upon reconstructing their ruined city. She combs on unconcernedly. From top of head to tip of hind legs she goes, smoothing out ruffled hairs and removing atoms of soil invisible to human eyes. Her toilet is ended at last.—H. C. McCook in Harper's Magazine.

Ocean Cannibals.

Such fierce carnivorous fishes as exist in the depths of the ocean are unknown at the surface. There is a "black swallower" which devours other finny creatures ten times as big as itself, literally climbing over its victim, first with one jaw and then with the other. Another species is nearly all mouth, and having no power of locomotion it lies buried in the soft ooze at the bottom, its head alone protruding, ready to engulf any prey that may wander into its cavernous jaws. There is a ferocious kind of shark, resembling a huge eel. All of these monsters are black as ink. Some of them are perfectly blind, while others have enormous, goggling eyes. No ray of sunlight ever pierces the dark, unfathomed caves in which they dwell. Each species is gobbled by the species next bigger, for there is no vegetable life to feed on.—Spare Moments.

The Forests of the Amazon.

According to some astronomers the greenish patches on the planet Mars indicate woodland regions, and a scientist predicts that centuries after the rest of this earth has become as barren as the mountains of the moon Martian astronomers will still distinguish here bright green spots of considerable extent near the east coast of South America. The forests of the Amazon valley, he thinks, are practically extermination proof. An average of 1,000 rank trees, shrubs and creepers cover every acre of ground and a year's neglect is enough to obliterate all traces of the most thorough clearing. A film of spontaneous vegetation soon covers the deserted field, trees shoot up and the sylvan deities resume their ancient sway.

Hypnotic Influence.

An extraordinary story of the imposition of one will upon another was told before the psychological section of the British Medical association at Oxford. Dr. Eldridge-Green said that he was talking with a patient on the subject of hypnotism. The patient, a lady of more than average force of character, said she defied any man to send her to sleep and make her do as he wished. "I told her it was not necessary to send her to sleep," said the doctor, "and added, 'You will wake at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning and will send me a post card despite your own wishes to say no.' I got that post card. It was somewhat to this effect: 'I have been trying not to write to you, but I did wake at 5.'"

Good Bread For Dyspeptics.

Pulled bread is served at several of the best restaurants, and it is not only palatable, but much better for people inclined to be fat or dyspeptic than ordinary bread. When kneading the bread for baking do it in such a way that the grain will be lengthwise of the loaf. When baked and before it is cold remove the crust, pull the loaf into halves and again into quarters lengthwise of the loaf. Keep dividing it until the bread is of the desired shape; it is usually in long pieces about two inches in circumference. Place the pieces on a rack, put in a pan and dry out the moisture in a slow oven and color a light brown.

Writing in the Sand.

It may be news to many persons that the use of sand for teaching children to write and form their letters is still practiced in some of the small schools in the rural districts of the north of England. Thousands of our forefathers learned to write and to make figures with a sharp pointed stick manipulated upon a smooth stretch of sand in an age when copy books were unattainable and steel pens undreamed of.

A Kind Request.

Among a number of notes received by a teacher in excuse for the absence of children was the following:

"Dear Teacher—Kindly excuse Minnie for having been absent yesterday, as she fell in the mud on her way to school. By doing the same you will oblige the mother."

Caterpillars and Grubs.

It is altogether surprising what caterpillars and grubs can survive and appear to like it. Some mites live on strychnine, eating it with avidity. Professor Attfield tried the same fare on cheese mites, and up to 50 per cent of strychnine they lived and thrived as perhaps only mites can be expected to do. Over 50 per cent of poison they found to be an error of diet and promptly died. There is a sort of caterpillar which lives on magnesia; one wonders vaguely whether a perpetual course of magnesia is not found somewhat enervating. But, then, the caterpillar is a being wholly depraved, which nothing can kill. The grub of the fur moth particularly is an indiscriminate feeder, liking wool as readily as fur and a horse's hide as well as either, and will dine heartily on such poetic fare as butterflies' wings. And it is destruction personified, taking a wanton pleasure in cutting off a multitude of hairs more than it can possibly require, and nothing seemingly can kill it. Turpentine, sea salt, tobacco and sulphur fumes—these "remedies" only drive it away, that is all, as the passengers in Hans Andersen's coach used a sprig of myrtle to drive away the flies.—London Globe.

SAUSAGES ARE ANCIENT.

They Graced the Banquet Boards of Greece In Homer's Time.

The origin of sausage is indeed prehistoric, since, if we are to believe our Homer, sausages were not unknown to the heroes of ancient Greece. Besides, Aristophanes, than whom none has given us a more faithful picture of his own time, makes mention of the succulent sausage as a popular and established article of Athenian diet.

But if the fastidious Greeks knew and appreciated its worth it was Rome that raised its status to one of dignity and importance and imbued the sausage with true artistic significance. Has not Juvenal left it on record as his unbiased opinion that "the pig is an animal created for the banquet half?" while Varro avers (we quote from memory) that the beast destined after life to be known and appreciated as pork is "nature's good gift to the gourmet." Nay, has not Horace, too, sung its praises, and Apicius devoted whole pages to recipes on "sausage making" in his classic cookery book? While, lastly, was it not a Roman culinary artist who introduced that "set piece" the Trojan hog (in touching memory of the horse so named), which pig appeared at table whole of body (even as the horrible looking hare does at the present day in this country); then, while the guests were trying to digest what had gone before, would be performed a little "jeu de theatre"—simulated wrath on the part of the master of the feast, "Why had the pig not been carved, by Jupiter?" A slave would be sent flying for the cook, and the cook would come trembling, as one who opined he'd done with life. Then indignant reproaches, responded to by abject apologies, when, hey, presto, the cook takes the knife, inserts it in the monumental pig, and out tumble roasted birds and tiny sausages galore, and the delighted guests set to again with knives and fingers, since forks they had none.

So much for the sausage of classic antiquity. As to its present home, the wurst, or rather the pig, which, after all, is the embryonic wurst, had its first habitat amid those dark forests where dwelt the old Germanic warriors. Clearly, then, it must have been the Latin race that, finding so much pig fattening about the Teudeburger-Wald, spread the art of sausage making among the barbarians, although in modern Italy there remains little today beyond Bologna and Salami to tell the tale of its former greatness—"sic transit gloria!"—while in the land of its adoption the festival—more especially of the crisp brown bratwurst—is one of perennial importance and jollification.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Fatal Etiquette.

The rigid etiquette of courts has more than once come near making a martyr of the person whom the rules prevented from aiding offhand. In Spain these notions of etiquette were carried to such an extent that Philip III. met his death in direct consequence of them. The king was one day gravely seated by a chimney, where the fire maker of the court had kindled so great a quantity of wood that the monarch was suffocating with heat. His grandeur would not suffer him to rise from the chair to call for help, the officers in waiting were not within call, and the domestics could not presume to enter the apartment because it was against the etiquette. At last the Marquis de Polat appeared, and the king ordered him to damp the fire, but he excused himself, alleging that he was forbidden by the etiquette to perform such a function, for which the Duke d'Usseda ought to be called upon, as it was his business. The duke was gone out, the fire burned fiercer, and the king endured it rather than derogate from his dignity, but his blood was heated to such a degree that erysipelas broke out in his head the next day, which, being succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off.

A Telling Rebuke.

The privilege of the family of De Courcy, barons of Kinsale, to wear hats in the presence of the English kings was well established, though not always exercised. Soon after the accession of George II. to the throne the then Lord Kinsale, who had just come to his title, was introduced at court with the usual ceremonies. Whether from mistake in etiquette or from pride, instead of just putting on his hat and immediately taking it off again, Lord Kinsale walked about the drawing room for a considerable time with his hat on. The courtiers all stared, and the whole assembly was thrown into some embarrassment. When the king, noticing the circumstance, very politely went up to his lordship and told him that he believed he was under some trivial mistake, for, though he had an undoubted right to wear his hat before him, yet his lordship appeared to have forgotten that there were ladies in the room, Lord Kinsale instantly felt the rebuke, bowed and took off his hat.

The average man takes a woman as a partner for life and never lets her participate in the business.—Atchison Globe.

Not until Henry VIII.'s time were raspberries, strawberries or cherries cultivated in England.

The Book That Held Him.

"Yes, I picked up this book last night, and I never budged out of my chair until 4 o'clock this morning."

"Goodness! Was it that interesting?"

"No; but I didn't wake up until that time."

Willing to Listen.

Tess—She was boasting that she is a very good listener. Jess—Yes. She's what you might call a fluent listener. She loves to hear herself talk.—Exchange.

Near Side and Off Side.

When horses were first hitched to vehicles the driver never thought of riding himself, but walked by the side of the road as he held the lines. So as to have his right hand always ready he walked on the left side, and consequently the horse on the left side came to be known as the "near" horse, and the one on the right side was called the "off" horse. In that manner the terms "near horse" and "off horse" became general and still pertain to horses hitched as a team.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

C. & N.-W. R'y Time Tables

SOUTH BOUND DEPART.

No. 14—5:25 a. m.——Daily, except Sunday
No. 2—10:40 a. m.——Daily, except Sunday
No. 6—11:22 p. m.——Daily
No. 30—4:15 p. m.——Sunday only
No. 52—4:45 p. m.——way freight, Daily, except Sun

NORTH BOUND ARRIVE.

No. 5—11:22 p. m.——Daily, except Sunday
No. 17—1:22 p. m.——Daily, except Sunday
No. 11—3:20 a. m.——Daily
No. 31—2:50 p. m.——Sunday only
No. 53—9:05 a. m.——way freight, Daily, except Sun

June 28, 1903. W. C. RIXER, Agent

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited, No. 8*——2:10 a. m
Gladstone Local No 130†——7:10 a. m
Way Freight No. 22‡——9:00 a. m

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

No. 8 has solid vestibuled sleepers between Minneapolis and Montreal.

No. 130 makes close connection at Fern Line for all points north and south on C. M. & St. P. Lines.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited No. 7*——2:10 a. m.
Minneapolis Local No. 85†——7:20 a. m.
Way Freight No. 23‡——6:00 a. m.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

No. 7 makes connections at Minneapolis for all points west.

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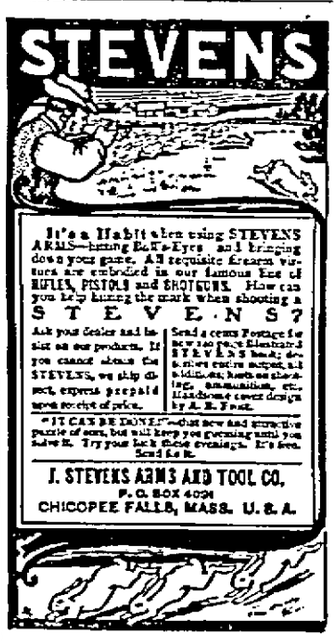

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